CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Pattern on Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Pattern on Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHAROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 150 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
S/S Valay Maru	Y. Saito	10th June	30th June
S/S Saigon Maru	T. Shimasaki	1st July	15th July
S/S Indus Maru	Y. Takada	4th ,,	18th July
S/S Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	20th July	3rd Aug

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA, Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 50 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA. (Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arr.	Depart.
Yokozuna Maru	A. Goto.	6,074	12 June	30 June
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,829	26 June	5 July
Takaoka Maru	B. Takiguchi.	7,047	29 June	14 July
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	9,288	10 July	17 July
Ceylon Maru	S. Matsukura	4,905	14 July	29 July
Iwa Maru	Y. Narei.	6,037	27 July	11 Aug.
Kasuga Maru	N. Wada	5,845	11 Aug.	26 Aug.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

K. AKIYAMA, Manager.

Telephone No. 275. Allen Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Company Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1st July	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
9th ,,	MALWA * ..	10,941
15th ,,	MANTUA ..	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
29th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA * ..	16,118
12th ,,	NEVASA ..	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR † ..	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA ..	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * ..	10,911
9th ,,	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,,	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
30th ,,	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,,	MACEDONIA † ..	11,089
21st ,,	DELTA ..	8,097
28th ,,	CHINA ..	7,952

*Terminate at Marseilles.
†MALVA
†NARKUNDA
MOREA.
NALDERA
KHYBER
KASHGAR
MACEDONIA
†Through Steamers from Australia
†Through steamers from China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
ABOUT 27th July	Mandala	8,246
31st Aug.	Mantola	8,963
5th Sept.	Merkara	8,235
19th ,,	Mulbera	8,900
31st Oct.	Madura	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

30th June	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Sardinia"
About 14th July	SICILIA	
15th ,,	DEVANHA	
28th ,,	NALDERA.	Connects at Colombo with S.S. "Novara"
12th Aug.	KALYAN	
25th ,,	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept.	MANTUA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Doncola"
6th October	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Nagoya

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

30th June	MOREA	..	10 911
28th July	NALDERA	..	15 825
8th Sept.	MANTUA	..	10,902
6th October	NARKUNDA	..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
1922 26th June	LHASA	Karachi direct 10 a. m.
28th ,,	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa
29th ,,	BARJORA	Karachi & P.Gulf.
30th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi

Terms and Rates of Freights and passages for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED.

AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA, P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1260.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK. LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,18,450
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve	Rs. 2,43,55,535
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,25,12,915

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager, L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	F. 35,000,000	,, £4,000,000
Reserve Fund	F. 47,750,000	,, £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)

SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.

EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA; BRASCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandoeng	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Probolinggo
Chiantcio	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Welteverden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.

CHINA and JAPAN.—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.

BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS.—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation Wiliams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.

PARIS BANKERS:—Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.

NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co. Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Sorab Building No. 7 Murzban Road, Fort. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

W. J. DeGRAAN, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON, OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok.	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Bairen.	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daiy balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum acerned amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND, Agent.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS ... Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS

LIBERAL CONDITIONS

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

ATTRACTIVE PLANS.

TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.

Speedy settlement of claims.

AGENTS, WANTED

For particulars apply to:—

THE SECRETARIES, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD., LAHORE

ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.

1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—

K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, Head Office.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established by Royal Charter 1824.

CAPITAL PAID-UP F.	80,000,000	£6,666,665
RESERVE FUND ... F.	59,139,249	£4,928,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES,

Bandjermasin,	Palembang
Bandoeng,	Pekalongan,
Cheribon,	Pontianak
Djember,	Semarang
Djocja.	Soerabalia
Kota Radja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi (Delhi)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok- Betong
Medan	Tjilatiap
Padang	Welteverden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.

BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN.—Kobe.

CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Actg. Agents.

INSURANCE

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LD

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY

SIR D. J. TATA, KT, CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..	.. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,,	.. 11,86,84,250
PAID UP ,,	.. 1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE, MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD, Bekabhai Ambalal & Co.,
KARACHI Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Crober, Branch Manager
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd., and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.,
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.,
NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager,
LONDON { Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. Marine Under-Writers.

P. NANG, Behr and Co., and Dorega and Thomas Ltd.,
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
OTACAVA (Java) The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra). Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam) Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.,
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF, General Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED. 7, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI SURAT AND KAPURTHALA Agencies in all parts of India. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.

FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 18 months at 6 per cent, for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits. Cheque or receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits. ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDIT OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES. Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.

SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.

G. P. Notes. Shares Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customerr.

Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.

Further particulars from:— KHOLSA AND CO.,
Post Box. 22. Phone 5305. Managers.
INDIAN CAPITAL, INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

Unique Assurance Co., Ltd

Head Office: 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

In the last Quinquennial Report the Actuary remarks "The Policy contracts are fully secured."

Wanted Agents on commission and salary on guaranteed business.

For other particulars, please apply to our special Representative, C. K. SUBBIAH, Esq., Room No. 10, Block 36, Madraswalla Buildings, Pelbaras Parel, Bombay, or

THE EASTERN AGENCY Co., Ltd

MANAGING AGENTS.

2 & 3 Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS. 122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY valuable and artistic Household furniture by well-known makers, glassware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 27th day of June 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Princess Chambers opp. Colaba Post Office next to Church, middle Colaba.

Dining table, Dining Chairs, dumbwaiter, side board, Chesterfield suit, writing table, book-stands, glass panel almyrahs, ward-robe, brass and iron beds, easy-chair, chest of drawers, low chair, retreat lined show cases, meatsafe, glassware, cooking utensils, ice box, cabinets, teapoys, electroplated ware, etc., etc.

The property of an European.

The furniture is on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE and INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MALAD.

By the order of G. G. Nadkarni Esq. Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Madhavji Ramji traded as Ramji Bhagwan and Bros. and as Ramji Bhagwan, Insolvent, and with the consent of the Mortgagees the firm of Messrs. Vadilal Choonilal Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public auction on Tuesday the 27th day of June, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at rooms No. No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, all the Right. Title and Interest of the above named Insolvent in the immoveable property here under written free from the said mortgage claim.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Asraiz Ghat in Malad in the Sub-District of Bandra, Registration District of Thana containing by admeasurement 1350 square yards or there-abouts with the building standing thereon and to the East of the said building the 9 feet passage bearing New Survey No. 180, Plot. No. 11 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the Property of Anandrao Balkrishna Alias the son of Bada Vaidy, on the West by the Railway Line of B. B. and C. I. Railway on the North by the Property of Nandlal Thakardas and on the South by the property of Doctor Bandwale.

For further Particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Furnanand and Clubwalla, attorneys for the Official assignee, at their office at Humam St. or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th June, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Auction Sale of about 21990 Drawers Cotton B. T. 1000 Jackets, 4660 Pyjamas Cotton 1239 Shirts flannel, 1200 Vests Flannel followers 7800 Chin Straps 2577 Boots I. T. 6073 Boots followers, 23944 Spine pots, 5500 Sun Shades 7500 Satchels gas, 6009 Pillow Cases Large 1907 Pillow Cases Small, 1711 Drawers woollen 4770 Coats Serge Drab I. T. 34576 Goggles anty glare 8000 Tres Red, 36238 Dressing Fiald, 3876 cases cushions, 1480 chevrons (one Bar) 2143 Cap all wool 15", 3276 yards Bunting dark blue comforters woollens 8465 yards Buntings green 18" all wool 1978 yards Blue Royal Bunting 1354 yards Red all wool Buntings 6112 Calico for dammering, 299 yards Canvas Khakhi, Jerseys Cotton White, Blouses Dungree Blue, Pyjamas Battoo, Leather gloves, Pantaloons Cord woollen, Bed sheets, Pugrees green, Khaki Patties Pith Hats, Spares Jacks, Brushes, Bolsters Cases Mattresses, Juielted Coats, Flags Bunting Blue, Blankets, Crown Worsted, Cotton Khaki Collars, Caps Balmoral, Buttons, Ladies Boots, coats cover, Goggles, Batharm tin, Tres Red, Brass Buttons, Coats warm followers, Great Coats, Sponges, Bags stables, Dungree suit blue, Mittens White cases Bolsters, Helmets white, Numdas Pith hats White, Pillow Fibre, Boots officers, Boots Trenches B. T. Boots Rubber Ladies Slippers bed room, Bonds caps red, stars worsted, Bolaters H. P., cases slip pillows large, Trousers D. K., Blue Dungree cloth, 40", Holland Brown 31", Khaki Drill 30", Khaki Drill 27/28"(Webbing Khaki 14" Khaki Pugree cloth 33/35", Canvas green 50", Canvas White 80", Khaki Rainproof 50", Khaki Rainproof 28" Canvas White 24", Canvas Khaki 36", Oil packing paper for waterproof 36" Laces silk drab for great coats 1" Canvas Khaki No. 2, Canvas White No. 1 Caps comforters woollen, Mittens white woollen, Blankets woollen scarlet, Khaki Drill heavy 1le 500 27", Khaki Drill heavy 15c 600 27", Khaki Drill 11c 600 27", Cambric 52", Paper, (non-absorbent), Serge Drab mixture 40", Bunting Yellow all wool 18", etc., etc.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 27th June, 1922, at 10 a.m.

By order of the Controller (Sales).

At Parel Depot in Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills compound near Chinchpokli Bridge.

By Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers.

Quantities are subject to alterations and sales are subject to Conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (Sales) and which will be read before commencement of Auction Sale. For Inspection apply to the Auctioneers or the Depot Officer.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION VACANT.

REQUIRED Matriculated TYPIST knowing FRENCH. Apply Mr. JOSHI, Orient Hotel, Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.
A R4139

WANTED—GUARDS for overseas only. Experienced hand apply to the SERVICE SUPPLY COY., Kartiki Building, Carnac Bridge, BOMBAY.
A R4153

BIG EXPORT IMPORT HOUSE requires honest and capable man to manage Mills-Stores Department. Long experience necessary. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 8193, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4133

WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER for a dispensary in Bombay Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 8196, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4141

WANTED—A Clerk by a British Fire Insurance Company, must thoroughly understand Treaty work and be good at figures. Apply Box No. 8200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4154

WANTED—A Young Parsee as assistant in the Metal and Sundries Department of old established firm. Must have a good knowledge of English Correspondence and previous office experience and Certificates. Apply to Box No. 8197, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4146

SALARY Rs. 109—230 IN 39 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab.)

WANTED—Gujrati knowing Hindoos (Graduate or under-graduate) able to write big systematic English and Gujrati handwriting and able to prepare statements. Attending office at 10 a.m. is a principal condition. Salary Rs. 70 to 100 p.m. Apply in own handwriting with Gujrati specimen, stating previous career, last employment and salary, and agreeing to attend at 10 a.m., to Box No. 8199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4157

WANTED—A. I. C. E. for the post of an ENGINEER, to be in charge of Water Works and all the P. W. D. Works of the Municipal Committee on a salary from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 with an annual increment of Rs. 10 with Rs. 30 as conveyance allowance. Only those qualified and having experience in Water Works need apply with copies of Testimonials, if any. The applications should reached the undersigned on or before the 15th of July, 1922, SHRIRAM SURAJMAL, Chairman, Municipal Committee, Akola, Dated Akola, 20-6-1922.
A C13491

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICES, SHOPS WEARHOUSES TO LET in Keshawjee Building new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 3175.
C R4044

TO LET at MARINA MANSION, Chowpati Sea Face, a most desirable PREMISES either for a First Class Restaurant, or for a Fashionable Motor Showroom. Also Flats and Godowns. For rental, etc., apply to the MANAGER, on the premises.
C R4111

TO LET—Large and small godowns 20 feet high on 3,000 square yards suitable for matches, large iron wares and lubricating oil, b nly near Mazagon Police Court at Nesbit Trial..
C R4001

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GODOWN 50' x 50' or thereabout near Dadar Station G. I. P. Rly. to store Sulphuric Acid. Write with full particulars, stating rent, etc. or see personally Messrs. DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO., Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, during office hours. (11 a.m to 5-30 p.m.)
D 13489

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BUILDING PLOTS measuring about 100 by 100ft. formed out of our seer-land of Mouja Lendhra on the Ambazari Road behind Maharajbag. For particulars apply or enquire in our office, B. V. BUTY, Bankers, Sitabuldi, NAGPUR.
G C13326

FOR SALE—Nasik, Panchvati, about 6 acres land, with bungalow and other extensive buildings, out houses etc., now in the occupation of the Mission Hospital. Close to Indrakund, frontage on Bombay, Agra Road well, and Municipal water supply. Apply MEDICAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE.
G R4137

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, opp. the New Post Office, Frere Road close to the Alexandra and other Docks, the Victoria and the New Port Trust Railway Terminus and all business places in the Fort, Excellent Board and Lodging. Rooms well ventilated, Bar and Billiards. Terms moderate.
C13259

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprs. Mangoes gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
z 13433

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—Six lbs. Delicious Fresh Apricots, Rs. 9; Two lbs. each of Dry Figs, Cake Sultanas, Black Raisins and Almonds, Rs. 13. Delivery free. Quality finest. Packing scientific. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta. Tel. "GRAPES."
GA 13505

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, peed 1,200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K.

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Two 3 ton HALLEY LORRIES CHAIN drive fitted with Bows Pole's and Tarpaulins. Can be seen working daily. Price Rs. 7,500 each. KOTTAYAM, TRAVANCORE.
K C13495

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments for Government Diploma Auditing, Specialised Banking and General Commercial Courses proceeding. Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R4096

SHORTHAND, Typewriting, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic subjects by Post or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed. Simplest, Easiest and Best of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military Sardars, merchants and others. Apply PRINCIPAL, "Industry and Science" College, 120, B. C., Belgaum.
M R13185

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EUCALYPTUS OIL, 24 oz. quart tin delivered any address India, Rs. 4-2. CAROLINA ESTATE, Coonoor R. S.
T R4110

BREAD! BREAD!! BREAD!!!—The most excellent and wholesome Baked in steam oven of the latest style. Established over 40 years. Expert managements. THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY, J. Circle.
T R4080

RICE STARCH POWDER. STOCK OF 1,500 maunds for disposal packed in two maund double bags. Also 130 maunds Maize Starch Powder. Offers invited for whole or part ex. Steamer Calcutta. SURMA VALLEY SAW MILLS, Ltd., Bhanga Bazar P. O., Sylhet District.
T R4124

THE only house where satisfaction is guaranteed with regards to Daily Bazar, is SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO'S, Crawford Market, Bombay. Mofussil orders for Ice, Fresh, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, etc, will be economically executed. Accounts opened for regular customers. Tel. "Carriers" Bombay.
T R3725

AEROPLANE CLOTH.

Best and cheapest for suits, width 36in by 33 yds. at Rs 2 per yard, a rare chance for tailors, outfitters and merchants.

Write for sample:

B TRIKUMLAL & CO.

Post Box No. 3086, BOMBAY 3.

Telegraph: "EMISSARY."

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE

FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.

No operation. No injection.

Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH.)

P.S.Pandia Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.

DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish.

Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

Price list on application.

103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

AUCTION SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from Mr. N. C. DALAL, Solicitors and at the risk and cost of the party concerned one six cylinder sport model "Chandler" Car will be sold by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) at the premises of the Bombay Automobiles, Hughes Road, Bombay, where car is open for inspection.
C13492

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNIVERSAL AUCTION beg to announce to the public that they will have an auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10-30 a.m. of all useful articles and again at 5-30 p.m. as per usual. Don't forget our Saturday 2-30 p.m. and SUNDAY 10-30 a.m. Furniture Auction.

TO BE LET.

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANAL SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R4099

UNIVERSITY OF LUCKNOW

WANTED—A READER in Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Faculty of Medicine. Pay Rs. 750-50-1150 per mensem. The appointment will, in the first instance, be on probation for one year. Private practice allowed. Applications with necessary evidence regarding qualifications, clinical and teaching experience, or research work done in this or allied subjects must reach the REGISTRAR, LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY, Lucknow, on or before the 7th July, 1923.
C13463

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd July, 1922, the BRANCH OFFICE of the following Companies will be REMOVED to the 2nd Floor of Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW AND CO'S. BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort.

Entrance.—Hornby Road.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE FEDERATED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

TELEPHONE NO. 2352 as usual.
C13488

THE AGRA AND ST. JOHN'S COLLEGES IN COOPERATION.

STUDENTS are prepared for the LL.B. and for the M.A. or M.Sc. Examinations of the University of Allahabad in the following subjects:—

English, History, Economics, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology.

I.C.S. EXAMINATIONS.

Special arrangements are being made to prepare suitable candidates for these examinations from July next. Pamphlet containing full information will be supplied on receipt of four annas postage stamps by the PRINCIPAL of either College.
C13363

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TANSA COMPLETION WORKS.

WANTED—A qualified registered MEDICAL PRACTITIONER to organize and take charge of the Medical arrangements for the officers and personnel of the Camps and quarters provided in connection with the construction of the new pipe line from Tansa Lake to Bombay. Applicants should be able to ride and should send their applications before 31st July, 1922, to the Executive Health Officer, Municipal Offices, Bombay, stating their age and qualifications and giving a list of the appointments they have previously held. Not more than three testimonials should be attached. Salary Rs. 750 with Rs. 100 Conveyance allowance per month. Preference will be given to those with Military service.

The above appointment is temporary and will be made with effect from 1-11-1922, but is not expected to terminate within three years.

The salary will commence from date of joining appointment in Bombay and single first class railway fare will be paid to the successful applicant appointed from India.

The selected candidate will be required to furnish a medical certificate of sound health and constitution prior to his engagement. He will be entitled to leave according to the Municipal leave rules.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. TRIVESS SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer.

Bombay, 24th June, 1922.
C13501

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 1st July, 1922, that day being declared a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, in order to allow Banks time to make up the half yearly accounts.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th June, 1922.
C13497

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for temporary posts of (1) VALUATION OFFICER, (2) SURVEYORS with knowledge of Engineering and (3) CLERKS, for the work of Revision of House and Property tax. Qualifications and terms should be stated. Applications should reach CHIEF OFFICER City Municipality, Surat, by 7th July, 1922.
C13502

FOR SALE

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

REWARD OF RS 100.

THE above reward will be paid to any person or persons giving information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of one or more of the thieves who removed two spare wheels from an Arrol-Johnston car in the compound of Khatau Mansions, Cooperage Road, during the night of Saturday the 24th instant Communications should be addressed to the DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD., 22A, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder.
C13584

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, No. 902, Mahim Agar, near Elphinstone Road, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statements of accounts for the period ended 31st March 1922.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th June to 27th June 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 1st May, 1922.
C13499

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1745 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 18th day of April 1922

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V.rr1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

NASARWANJEE NANABHAI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business in the name and style of Messrs. Nasarwanjee and Co. at Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

(1) SAYANA SAYAJI and (2) NAREN SAYAJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India, Greeting; WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,465 with the interest at 12 p. c. from 17th March, 1922, till judgment costs and interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of July 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 26th day of April, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 26th day of April, 1922.
FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
Sandhurst Road, Phone 3455.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
at
6-15, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
MATINEES, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
at 4-30 p. m.
To-day
ANOTHER NEW TRIANGLE FILM
Shown for the First time in India
Dorothy Dalton
Dorothy Dalton
IN
"A GAMBLE IN SOULS"
"A GAMBLE IN SOULS"
ALSO
GOLDWYN-BRAY PICTOGRAPH
(The Magazine on the Screen.)
AND
AN ALL-STAR COMEDY
WITH
HAROLD LLOYD. SNUB POLLARD AND BEBE DANIELS
PHOENIX TAXIS SUPPLIED ON REQUEST AT BOX OFFICE.

"THE STAR"

presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
Another Indian Mythologicalpicture
Draupadi-Swayamvara
A Splendid Scenic Version of the story of the name From MAHABHARATA"
by
The Bharat Cinema Film Co,
together with
A Specially Selected
2-Reel Indian Comic
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
Times & Rates as usual
STAR CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road

FLYING TO DEATH OR—?

While astride over a motorcycle with his sweatheart (Pauline Curler)
ANTONIO MORENO.
Vigorous star of this strange chapter play chooses to make a death defying leap through space to escape the cunningof his mysterious enemy. One of the most thrilling scen ines.
THE FINAL INSTALMENT
of the most startling of sereen serials.
The Veiled Mystery.
A Vitagraph serial of countless surprises, to be shown also at
ALEXANDRA CINEMA-Byculla
NEXT WEEK:—
at CINEMA MAJESTIC
THE SEA NYMPH OF CEYLON
or RATNAVALI
The immortal work of Shri Harsh on e reen.
Produced by STAR FILMS Ld.
If you want to see Best
see it next week and at
MAJESTIC
Exquite photography! marvellous production! super acting!

GREAT FEATURE ATTRACTION
The Biggest, Greatest, and Most Gigantic Programme.
Imperial Cinema
The film Version of the Great Poet Srecharsa's celebrated Drama
The Ratnavali
A drama of Intense Interest and appeal in 7 Parts.
Produced by: MADAN THEATRE Limited.
Directed by: Mr. CAMILLE LEGRAND (late director of PATHE Studios of Paris) Featuring-Miss, Gohur-Miss, PATIENCE COOPER-Mr, CAMILLE LEGRAND-Mr, PUNDIT SHAIDA (the great Hindu Dramatist) and others Stars.
Daily, 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. P. M.
TO-DAY at, 3-30 and 5-15. P. M.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
CLARA KIMBAL YOUNG
and an All-Star Cast magnificient pictirization of Archibald Clavering Gunter's Popular Novel
"MY OFFICIAL WIFE"

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30 p. m.
J. YOUNG PRESENTS
A NEW MUSICAL COMPANY
"THE POWDER PUFFS"
Booking at Rose & Co., upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. Booking at Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p m.
HAROLD LLOYD
In
"NOW OR NEVER"
ALSO
THE MOST DISPUTED FIGHT IN RECENT YEARS.
CARPENTIER *Vs.* KID LEWIS

THE EMPIRE

COMMG. SATURDAY 1st JULY.
AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.
A Star Programme by Star Performers.
MADAN THEATRES, Ld presents
EDNA DALIES.
Supported by a Superb Cast of Artistes.
In
"PRINCESS BUDUR"
"PRINCESS BUDUR"
or
THE TALE OF KAMAR-AL-ZAMAN
Adapted from the 1001 Nights
PRODUCED BY MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
Under the Personal Supervision and Direction of J. J. MADAN.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
FINAL EPISODES.
of
The Greatest Serial Show in Bombay,
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
Featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON.
TERRIFIC CLIMAXES
and
STUPENDOUS STUNTS
Surpassing all the 12 preceding Episodes.
YOU MUST SEE THEM.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre,
BOMBAY
on
Wed. 28th June 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
HACH MULACHA BAP
Satur. 1st July 1922 at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sunday 2nd July 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors
N.B.—No Complimentary Tickets will be allowed for this play.

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1922, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 21st day of June, 1922, to the 5th day of July, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 26th June 1922.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 7th day of July 1922 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Tuesday the 20th day of June 1922 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

C13479

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1922, at 4-5 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 21st day of June, 1922, to the 5th day of July, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 26th June 1922.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 10th day of July 1922 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Tuesday the 20th day of June 1922 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

C13480

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1922, at 4-10 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 21st day of June, 1922, to the 5th day of July, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 26th June 1922.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 7th day of July 1922 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Tuesday the 20th day of June 1922 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

C13481

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1922, at 4-15 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 21st day of June, 1922, to the 5th day of July, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 26th June 1922.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 10th day of July 1922 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Tuesday the 20th day of June 1922 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

C13482

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PEARL MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1922, at 4-20 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 21st day of June, 1922, to the 5th day of July, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 26th June 1922.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 10th day of July 1922 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Tuesday the 20th day of June 1922 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

C13483

NOTICE.

THE STANDARD ALUMINIUM AND BRASS WORKS, LTD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Standard Aluminium and Brass Works, Ltd., is to be held at 12 noon (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 29th day of June, 1922, at the Office of Mr. V. A. Desai at No. 72, Apollo Street next to Messrs. James Pears and Co., Fort for the purpose of passing resolutions for taking the Company into voluntary liquidation.

It is in the interests of the shareholders to stop the business of the Company and to wind up the Company as soon as possible and they are therefore requested to be present at the meeting at 11-45 a.m. (S. T.).

JAFFERBHAI CANJI.
and others.
Members of the Committee appointed by the large body of Shareholders.

R4152

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.,

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

MARKING OF GOODS.

1. Due to insufficient and illegible sender's marks, and to articles bearing old and obsolete marks, difficulty in taking delivery, congestion, delay, disputes and claims arise, causing loss and inconvenience to all concerned.
2. This could be avoided if senders clearly marked goods for despatch, and obliterated all old marks, and they are asked, in their own interests, to co-operate with the Railway in remedying the present state of affairs.
3. The following rules have been drawn up and will come into force from 1st July 1922.
4. Marking of goods.
   (i) Every package in a consignment of goods, before it will be accepted for carriage by rail, must be clearly marked by the sender with name, initials or private mark for purpose of identification. Such name, initials or private mark must be shown on the forwarding note.
   (ii) Bags and bundles of hides and skins and baskets of fruits or vegetables, vessels of oil or ghee, bundles of iron bars or other goods that cannot be durably marked in the ordinary manner must have a leather, metal or wooden label attached to each bundle or article at the forwarding station by senders. Bundles of silk, cloth, blankets and cumblies must have a patch of white cloth sewn on them by senders for Railway marks.
5. These rules do not apply to goods in bulk.
6. All old marks must be entirely removed or obliterated.
7. Staff have instructions to refuse to accept consignments for despatch if the rules are not complied with.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st June, 1922.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (A) S. W. pipes and fittings (B) C. I. pipes will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 16th day of August, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to received them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.

Storekeer's Office,
Delisle Road,
Jacob Circle Post,
TA

C13496

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the insurance of hay at the Municipal tramway stables partly stocked in godown made of C. G. sheets and partly in open sheds for an amount of Rs. 10,000 so as to reach the u/s at 4 o'clock on 5th July, 1922. Any further details required can be had from the storekeeper on application. The tenderers should state the discount allowable.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

21-6-22.
TA

C13498

THE WEATHER.

FLOODS IN THE CITY.

TRAMWAY AND RAILWAY TRAFFIC DISORGANISED.

COLLAPSE OF A TWO-STORIED BUILDING.

Monday did not see the end of the heavy rains which Bombay has been experiencing for the last four or five days. It was thought that the culminating point was reached on Sunday morning. But that was not to be. Although, the whole of the city was flooded, some streets ankle-deep, some knee-deep, according to the level of the locality, and people had to wade through at most of the important junctions on the main arterial roads. The rain gathered abnormal strength in the evening of Sunday and water fell in torrents. On Sunday even the Grant Road Station was not passable, not to speak of other parts of the city like Null Bazar, Shaik Memon Street, Parel, Byculla. Whenever there is heavy rain in the city these are the parts that are particular victims of the floods and in many cases the water even enters the houses of poor people, when they are on a level with the ground. There has been no slackening in the force of the rain and gathering strength on Sunday evening it continued throughout the night, with a lull here and there. Monday morning again saw heavy rains and the city was flooded in most parts, not excluding the Fort. In the Fort where the roads are kept spick and span the waters are generally drained off in half an hour's time. But not so in other parts of the town where poorer people, and taxpayers for that matter, live. Here, where the roads are in the worst possible condition, it is not an easy matter for the accumulated rain water to be drained off in a short time. Hence we have the floods in a more acute form in the city outside the Fort,—not that the Fort itself is free from them. On Monday morning owing to the very heavy rains which fell in the morning the tram traffic had again to be suspended for a considerable period. The Grant Road Station was unapproachable and a good long stretch was under water. Even new roads, like Lamington and Sandhurst, gave much trouble on account of the accumulated rain water.

The maidans present a picturesque sight. They are like tanks, with a few tufts of green grass peering above the water here and there. The dislocation of the tram traffic and the difficulty of finding any sort of vehicle on Monday morning put the "office-goers" to a great deal of inconvenience. Even the railway trains were difficult to get at, for either they were full, or slow or irregular, or unapproachable owing to the flooding of the roads leading to the stations. At Parel and Byculla it was even worse. At every point the tram traffic had to be stopped owing to the roads being under water. Whether at Girgaum or Null Bazar, Byculla or Parel, Charni Road or Mazagon, the same tale is told.

As a result of the incessant rains a small two storied house has already fallen in the Khoja Street, off Null Bazar, but none of the occupants, all shoe-makers, were hurt. This street was very badly flooded.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 26th June, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 26th June.	
			1920.	1921.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	7.85	25.59		
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	6.80	19.50		
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	9.50	21.90		
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	11.25	23.11		
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)				

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th June, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore and Delhi report 0.29 inch and 0.26 inch. of rain. Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and Ambala and in excess at Hissar and Delhi. Day temperature was considerably lower than usual in the central and south-east Punjab. Night temperature was considerably below normal at Delhi and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.15 inch of rain. Skies are lightly clouded and at Cawnpore and Allahabad day temperature was above the average.

Sind and Rjputana.—Ajmer reports 0.35 inch. of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in North-East Rajputana. Day temperature was above normal at Ajmer but below it at Jacobabad. Night temperature was higher than usual at Bikaner but was below normal at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar Para and Surat report 0.55 inch and 0.23 inch. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Surat humidity is in excess. Day temperature was above normal in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally. Saugor reports 1.88 inch., Hoshangabad 1.03 inch., Akola 0.43 inch. and Nagpur 0.47 inch. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is generally in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Rain has been nearly general and very heavy. Bombay reports 7.85 inch., Ratnagiri 5.90 inch., Mormugao 0.25 and Karwar 3.55 inch. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in slight excess. Day temperature was below normal at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.37 inch., Poona 1.27 inch. and Belgaum 0.57 inch. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in the north Bombay Deccan humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been vigorous and some very heavy falls of rain have been received on the west coast of the Peninsula. There has been nearly general rain in Malabar, the Konkan and the north Bombay Deccan and local rain in the Central Provinces. A few falls have occurred in the south Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, the United Provinces, the north and east Punjab and South-East Madras. Bombay reports a very heavy fall of 7.85 inch., Ratnagiri of 5.90 inch, Calcutta of 3.90 inch. and Karwar of 3.55 inch. Other notable amounts are 1.27 inch. at Poona and 1.88 inch. at Saugor. The sea is again reported as rough on the west coast between Trivandrum and Mormugao. It has become rough at Dwarka and is moderate elsewhere between Ratnagiri and Karachi. Conditions still remain some what unsettled on the Konkan and Kathiawar coasts.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is probable in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West and may occur in lower Sind, Rajputana and the west United Provinces. A decrease is likely in Malabar and the Konkan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th June, 1922.

The monsoon continues active over the greater part of the country. Rainfall has increased in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. It has been nearly general in south Bengal, Chota-Nagpur, the Central Provinces, on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, the east Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan, Coorg and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the west United Provinces and east Rajputana.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Moulmein four inches; Kyaukpyu one and a half; Akyab, Dibrugarh one; Tezpur, Silchar one and a half; Dhubri, Cherrapunji seven; Darjiling two; Cox's Bazar, Burdwan, Berhampore one; Jalpaiguri two. Dinajpur, Naya-Dumka three; Seoni one, and Mercara two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 26TH OF JUNE 1922.

Stations	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. 25th	91.5	85.5	62	..	0	0
Jask	88.5	84.4	62	..	0	−0.07
Muskat	105.8	94.2	46	..	0	−0.14
Do. 25th	104.0	93.8	49	..	0	−0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.4	88.8	55	..	0	−0.46
Rawalpindi	100.0	76.6	42	..	0.46	−1.46
Lahore	80.8	79.8	66	0.29	1.78	−0.15
Hissar	91.4	78.0	75	0.07	1.73	+0.23
Ambala	91.7	78.0	63	..	2.37	+0.84
Delhi	89.8	76.4	75	0.26	2.34	+0.15
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	98.2	81.1	60	..	2.59	+0.93
Meinpuri	94.3	81.4	..	..	3.15	+1.06
Jhansi	96.6	80.8	72	..	2.65	+0.97
Cawnpore	100.4	85.0	60	..	0.70	−1.45
Allahabad	100.8	82.6	68	0.15	2.33	−2.76
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.3	88.4	59	..	0	−3.14
Karachi	91.8	84.4	76	..	0	−0.82
Ajmer	102.0	81.6	69	0.35	1.46	−2.69
Jaipur	98.5	98.6	66	..	1.26	−0.27
Kotah	101.4	89.6	64	0.02	1.50	−2.54
Mount Abu	80.0	66.4	85	2.17	1.98	+6.46
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA— WEST—						
Bhuj	97.8	76.8	64	..	0.69	−2.88
Dwarka	91.3	84.7	89	..	2.77	+0.95
Veraval	86.8	83.0	86	..	1.31	−1.08
Rajkot	99.0	81.9	67	..	0.22	−3.37
Bhavnagar Para	93.2	80.0	78	0.55	2.25	−1.85
Surat	88.1	78.6	91	0.23	1.76	−5.17
Ahmedabad	100.4	82.7	71	..	2.40	−1.44
Deesa	102.8	84.4	64	..	0.49	−0.84
Neemuch	100.0	77.6	86	..	7.31	+4.38
Indore	94.1	75.1	84	0.07	4.24	−0.46
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	92.8	76.1	83	..	4.19	−1.65
Saugor	92.4	73.6	87	1.88	4.87	−1.13
Hoshangabad	93.5	74.8	89	1.03	5.37	+0.79
Khandwa	89.8	74.0	87	3.03	1.62	−3.76
Akola	90.2	73.8	77	0.43	4.09	−0.37
Amraoti	85.2	73.2	88	0.69	5.88	+0.59
Nagpur	90.0	74.9	88	.47	5.90	−1.37
Chanda	88.5	77.4	80	..	3.39	−2.74
Raipur	87.7	76.1	83	0.02	6.65	+0.28
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.5	77.9	63	7.85	25.89	+9.89
Ratnagiri	82.4	74.7	93	5.90	23.07	+6.74
Mormugoa	84.4	77.1	92	0.25	22.79	+5.69
Karwar	84.6	74.1	89	3.55	31.61	+8.70
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.6	73.7	79	0.37	4.76	+0.75
Ahmednagar	89.0	71.8	89	0.02	6.10	+1.31
Poona	84.2	71.6	10	1.27	1.78	−2.86
Sholapur	92.2	?	75	..	7.54	+3.33
Bijapur	87.4	74.0	73	..	3.18	+0.09
Belgaum	76.7	66.8	94	0.57	2.22	−4.87
Aurangabad	87.0	73.8	71	0.03	7.17	+1.14
Hisamabad (Indus)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	91.6	74.9	73	..	1.99	−5.01
MALABAR AND OUTLOOK						
Mangalore	82.7	73.1	82	4.80	26.89	−5.25
Calicut	78.0	73.1	100	1.90	14.83	+15.80
Cochin	79.5	73.1	90	4.69	17.89	−7.33
Colombo	87.0	78.4	82	0.66	6.52	−0.98
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.8	79.2	67	..	2 51	−1.41
Bellary	91.5	75.2	77	7.01	9.12	−1.61
Cuddapah	103.6	82.8	54	..	1.44	−1.21
Madras	99.3	84.6	55	..	1.77	+0.34
Bangalore	88.3	66.8	90	..	2.67	+0.03
Coimbatore	93.5	70.1	90	0.12	0.88	−1.18
Trichinopoly	97.5	79.3	58	..	2.69	−0.66
Negapatam	96.8	81.0	65	..	1.67	+0.63

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, June 25th.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	Inches		29.548
Temperature of Air	Degrees		80.0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"		77.9
Dew Point	"		77.1
Relative humidity of Air	"		0.909
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"		9.6
Maximum temperature of Air	"		81.5
Minimum do do	"		77.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			W.WSW.
Movement of Wind do	miles		199
Fall of Rain	inches		0.02
Total fall during month	"		22.37
Do. do. year	"		23.37
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th			3 63

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the right of retail sale of toddy for each tree-foot-booth separately in the Town and Island of Bombay for the period of one year commencing from 1st August, 1922 and ending 31st July, 1923, will be sold by public auction at the Old Custom House at 12 noon (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, July 5th, 1922.

2. The conditions of sale, etc., can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Bombay, on any working day during office hours and copies can be obtained on application to that officer.

B. W. KISSAN,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June, 1922.

C13462

"LORD INCHCAPE."

"IS HE INDIA'S ENEMY?"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha, your indefatigable correspondent in your issue of the 22nd instant, has entertained your readers with a catalogue of the sins of commission of Lord Inchcape, the Chairman of the British India and P. & O. S. N. Companies, who is now-a-days much talked of, being the Chairman-designate of the Government of India's Retrenchment Committee, painting him as a rivel to some indigenous Shipping houses. From Mr. Bharucha's letter it appears that he is doubtful as to whether Lord Inchcape is a "friend of India" and hence calls upon your readers to draw their own conclusions. Presumably he wants them to come to a conclusion quite unfavourable to Lord Inchcape.

Is Mr. Bharucha so simple as to be ignorant of a common thing that business rivalry and competition do not stand in the way of one who desires to be a friend of another? Can it, therefore, be positively asserted that Lord Inchcape is *not* a friend of India, simply because he happens to be the President of a Shipping House, which is or has been a rival to Indian Shipping concerns? Mr. Bharucha admits in his letter that Lord Inchcape is a "keen businessman," and as such, is not, I ask, his bounden duty to further the interests of his own concern, by means of competition, if need be? And how can competition succeed unless it is backed up by those elements and factors which go to draw to itself it clientele? This consideration is such as those whose ambition it is to thrive in their business would do well to keep in ind and apply in their dealings. Lord Inchcape is no greater sinner than any other businessman, as every businessman would try to establish his monopoly in business by getting rid of his rivals by means of competition.

What has Mr. Bharucha to say with regard to the boycott of foreign cloth, which has immensely, as he would admit, affected the Manchester and Lancashire interests? Would he call the promulgator of the Khaddar movement which he himself would boast has convulsed the Manchester trade in textiles an arch-enemy or no-friend of those quarters. Yet his *leader* has been claimed and acclaimed as the friend not only of the world but of humanity as a whole. In the Manifesto issued by his leader on the 9th March 1920 he says:—

"My goal is friendsip with the world, and I can combine the greatest love with the greatest opposition to wrong."

Is Manchester or Lancashire outside the pale of the world?

Mr. Bharucha will, I think, readily concede that so long as the terms offered and facilities conceded by any business firm, no matter whether it is foreign or indigenous, are such as to attract customers there is nothing wrong to complain about; and if Lord Inchcape was in a position to work on this principle, it is no fault of his. Since and if he could offer better terms which other indigenous houses were unable to offer, the latter could not make their stand; what objection is there in this? That is perfectly businesslike and it once more demonstrates the realisation of the theory of the "Survival of the Fittest."

Instead of thursting the whole blame on Lord Inchcape's head, it would have been well if Mr. Bharucha had undertaken to trace and discover the true causes of the failure or otherwise of the concerns over which he mourns. Was the failure of the Anglo-India S. Company due to the business tact of Lord Inchcape? And were all those Houses whose failure Mr. Bharucha attributes to Lord Inchcape run in a way so as to meet competition and offer better terms to its customers than Lord Inchcape could offer?

Mere enumeration, there, of the Shipping firms having been beaten by the keen business tact of the peer does not help your readers to say if Lord Inchcape is a friend of India or not. The most one can say that he is not an *enemy of India*.—Yours, etc.

S. V. RAO.

Bombay, June 23.

MR. JAYAKAR & CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Jayakar has resumed practice at the Bar. He had merely suspended it for some time. He had not boycotted the British Law Court. But we all felt that after Mahatmaji's cruel incarceration Mr. Jayakar would realise that Non-Co-operation with Government was a sacred duty. However, the glamour of the Law Court, or rather, the intellectual fascination about it was too great a temptation for Mr. Jayakar and he succumbed. I wonder if he is really happy over it. But that is his concern. The point is can Mr. Jayakar remain in office as President of the Girgaum District Congress Committee? I am informed that the Managing Council of the G. D. C. C. will soon meet to consider this particular question. I submit, Sir, it is not within the powers of the Managing Council to consider whether Mr. Jayakar *who is now an active Co-operator* can continue in office as President of the G. D. C. C. In my opinion the question must be referred to the general body of the Members of the G. D. C. C. Will the Hon. Secretaries therefore consider this point before deciding to hold the meeting of the Managing Council?—Yours, etc.

A MEMBER,
G. D. C. C.

Bombay, June 22.

"MAHARASHTRA AND THE CONGRESS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every patriot who has not got his soul insulated with the cobweb of Provincial Preference cannot but heartily thank you for the trenchant remarks which you have made in many a leader of late in your paper,. One cannot but stand aghast at the sight of a few lost leaders of Maharashtra, who though weaker than a lamb so long as the lion of a Mahatma was roaring aloud, have since the disappearance of the lion, hurried themselves in the lion's skin to try their skill of intellectual superiority over the supposed ignorant masses of Maharashtra. How else, then, are we to describe the action of certain leaders of the Maharashtra, who, though the people have protested against their continued possession of the Provincial Congress Committees, and though the Working Committee appointed an Arbitrator to proceed to the spot and get the wrongs of the local congressmen redressed, have contrived to stick to their posts, eager with the approval of a discredited sub-committee's report on throwing over-board the Congress programme and entering the Councils and resuming practice at the courts, and what is more objectionable even resumed their practices already without caring to wait and see whether the A.I.C.C. approves of their proposal or not? Really, Sir, the present conduct of certain Maharashtra leaders (of whom?) means a revolt against the united will of All-India.

The recent issue of the "Young India" throws a little light over the much-advertised "absence of all Maharashtra Members from the Lucknow Meeting of the A.I.C.C." It says that Dr. Munje, could not be present at the meeting because he was ill and had sent a telegram to the A.I.C.C. suggesting postponement of the consideration of the question of entering Councils etc. May we ask' in all fairness, how is it then that the self-same Dr. Munje got himself relieved of this illness to preside over the All-Maharashtra Mulshi Conference in Bombay— on the 11th Inst? I can put similar questions to other leaders (?) also but I decline to do so because Dr. Munje is now being trotted out in public as their spokesman (his election as President of the All-Mulshi Conference to wit), and he alone will serve my purpose.

One more word regarding the sincerity of the so-called Maharashtra leaders in working out the Congress Scheme. Are they not dinning and dinning into our ears that they have tried the Congress Programme and found that a failure? I am so sorry you were not personally present at the Mulshi Conference, for then you would have witnessed to your horror a number of so-called leaders of Maharashtra who had presumably bought a Khadi Sadra on their way to the conference, many who were not even ashamed of sitting near the President wearing clothes other than the pure and sacred Khadi, why wearing even foreign cloths! Sir, these are the leaders of Maharashtra! These are the patriots who are at present raising so much dust and noise about Maharashtra having tried the Congress Programme and found it useless!

In conclusion, let me leave alone these so-called leaders of Maharashtra and say a word to the people of Maharashtra. It is their duty now to proclaim to All-India that they have no confidence in these so-called leaders of Maharashtra. It is their duty, to point to All-India that they are ready to submit to the decision of the majority of our countrymen, that they are not false to "the Greatest Man in the World" that they do not even dream of betraying him who has been incercerated for their sake. Does Maharashtra really love the Motherland? Is she really ready to die for the sake of sticking to Truth? Is she prepared to swim or sink with the rest of the Motherland? Let the result of their action roar across the land! Yours etc.

Dadar, June, 19. "FREE LANCE."

CEYLON SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Ceylon Social Service League have issued their 7th annual report. It states a social Workers' library and Recreation Club is in course of organisation for the purpose of bringing about esprit-de-corps among all social workers. A "Social settlement" has been established where some men of culture could reside to work among the poor. The work of the Ladies' Branch has increased by leaps and bounds. Milk is given daily to babies, and medicines to those that require them. They are also given clothes and playthings. Two sewing classes are held for the mothers. The Free Reading Room, contains a good collection of books, newspapers, etc., and is used by a large number of people.

The primary work of the League is the education of the masses and it has so far succeeded in starting six night schools where instructions in English and Singhalese are given. Several lectures on social subjects were delivered during the year. There is an Employment Bureau which secured employments for 182 people. As a result of the activities of the League a number of other organisations, doing social service, have sprung up in different parts of the island. The financial statement for the year under review shows the total receipt to be Rs. 6861, and expenditure Rs. 6175-6 leaving a balance of Rs. 685.94 for the ensuing year.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Port Trust and Municipal Corporation:

The Municipal Corporation manifested almost an unanimous feeling of resentment at the treatment which was accorded to it by the Government's passing over the right of the Acting Indian Municipal Commissioner with regard to his nomination as a member of the Port Trust Board. We fear that not much emphasis was laid on the main aspect of the question and the protests which has arisen therefrom. It is not because a non-official has been nominated in the place of an official that the Municipal Corporation got wild or that the public is protesting. If it were such a simple matter as that, if for instance Mr. Clayton had resigned and Mr. Lalji Naranji had been appointed as a full fledged member of the Board, as we remarked in our last review, we would have been the first to congratulate Government on their wise discretion in reducing the number of officials on the Board of Port Trustees and increasing the number of non-officials, though, of course, with the reservation that we would have urged the principle of nomination to be replaced by the principle of election. Nothing of the sort has been however done with regard to the matter in hand. Almost deliberately as it were an Indian Municipal Commissioner is not appointed as a Trustee of Bombay, for, as we pointed out, since the very inception of the Port Trust the practice of appointing a Municipal Commissioner to Board of the Port Trust has never been departed from. We were once told the story about the ruler of a leading Indian State, who found his principal amusement in promoting and depromoting his officers according to his own personal whims and caprice. He took almost a cynical pride, we were told, in the fact that not a single officer resigned despite the humiliation naturally resulting from these promotions and depromotions. This appears to be the attitude of mind of the Government of Bombay. They think that the Indian public can bear anything with equanimity, however insulting the course of the conduct of the Government may be. Naturally therefore they reason why not let these people understand that an Indian Municipal Commissioner, if you chose to appoint an Indian as such, will be accorded a lower status than an English Municipal Commissioner. The spirit of Kenya and Fiji is in the air at present and the Government of Bombay may very well be infected to some extent with this poison. We wait to see what explanation the Government of Bombay give to the Municipal Corporation, but for the present the step taken by them appears to be a gratuitous insult at Indian nationality.

Kenya and Fiji.

The ball set rolling by Mr. Winston Churchill with regard to East Africa and Kenya appears to be gathering strength as each day passes by. It was a veritable opportunity opened out for the white settlers and they are not going to let Mr. Winston Churchill wriggle out of the position he created for himself. It was a preposterous pronouncement that Mr. Churchill made in disregard of all the oral and written pledges and promises in the name of the Empire. The principle of colour distinction was acknowledged by no less a man than the Colonial Minister. The East African and Kenya white settlers who were out for the elimination of Indians since a very long time are themselves highly oblivious to the claims of gratitude, imperial citizenship and humanity. They have utterly forgotten the deep debt of gratitude they owe to the Indians in general for having first settled in these colonies and made them a habitation fit enough for the white settlers. They have also forgotten the services rendered by Indians in the war, when, as Lord Hardinge himself once said and as the French even **have acknowledged, they stood** between the German legions and the existence of the British Empire. We have, however, no grudge against these white settlers, for we know their temperament and know also the spirit which is animating the majority, if not, of all the Colonials. We cannot, however, understand the attitude of a British Minister or th British Cabinet in ratifying all that the white settlers have done and conceding to them all their inhuman and anti-imperial demands. Look at the further atrocious step which has been taken to eliminate Indians from the Kenya Colony. The hundred per cent duty on wheat flour and rice is a crushing penalty on Indians for being Indians. It means in plain words a barbed wire camp and a blockade for starving out Indians and hunting them out of the Colony which is a Crown Colony. It is said against Mahatma Gandhi that he wanted to wreck the Empire. Will anyone in high position tell us who is the wrecker of the Empire. Mahatma Gandhi with his infinite love and oriental courtesy of these white settlers and their supporter, the Minister for Colonies, with their inhumanity, indifference to all claims of imperialism and injustice and utter contempt for all Christian principles?

A Tip to the Port Trust:

In these days of retrenchment the Port Trust authorities will, we think feel obliged to us for pointing out to them the following lines in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial":—

"Membership of the Board (Liverpool Port Trust Board known as the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board) is one of the honours Liverpool can give, only men of the highest standing in civic life being elected. It is a post of honour. The members receive no remuneration. Even the Board is reinforced by their sense of civic responsibility and by their public spirit, which has always been the distinguishing feature of Great Britain's Civic and National life."

Membership of the Bombay Port Trust is also considered an honour. Why should then this honour be defiled by payment of Rs. 50 per meeting? Why should not the civic duty and responsibility and public spirit of Bombay Citizens be considered sufficient to ensure a good Board and a good attendance?

An Appeal for India's Order:

We all know the great anxiety with which the manufacturing community of Great Britain is watching the course of the huge orders of India being placed through the High Commissioner either inside or outside Great Britain. Recently a Sheffield Deputation waited upon the Secretary of State for India with a request that as far as possible, orders for materials for India should be placed in Great Britain as a reward apparently for all that the Colonies and the so-called imperialists are doing at present for Indian interests. The Deputation was received in private and at the close it was stated that Lord Peel had promised to give the suggestions put before him his consideration. The political correspondent of the "Sheffield Telegraph" writes that

"The Conference between the Sheffield Deputation and the Secretary for India yesterday afternoon lasted so long that of the Sheffield M.P.'s only sir Tudor Walters was able to remain till the end

"Lord Peel established his contention that up to the present Sheffield had had no cause for complaint about the way in which the Government of India allots contracts. He further showed that in any event India Office no longer has a responsibility in the matter. India, like other Dominions, has now her own High Commissioner in London who buys supplies for the Indian Government and is only responsible to it. The High Commissioner is Sir William Meyer, formerly the Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council and his Headquarters are not at the India Office but in a separate establishment near Victoria. The deputation agreed with Lord Peel that in these circumstances the question of asking the India Government to vary its method of placing contracts was very delicate and *not one which could with advantage be discussed in public.*" (The italic are ours)

Of course the Deputation was right that this question cannot with advantage be discussed in public! The right solution, to leave no room for all these deputations, is to have the Store Department in India with power to accept tenders only in India, the High Commissioner acting merely as a sort of a collecting and distributing Agent.

State-aid to Shipping.

Sometime back when some public bodies made suggestions for State aid to shipping their proposals were ridiculed by a section of the Press. The following quotation from the "Times" may serve as an eye-opener to some of these people:—

"At the present time there is a wave of nationalism in all parts of the World. Nations are deliberately endeavouring to become self-contained so far as possible and even British shipping is threatened by proposals to restrict coastwise traffic to national vessels."

"National" obviously means only British vessels and we doubt if Indian vessels can ply on the British coast if such a regulation is introduced. Even without such restrictions Indian shipping is practically helpless against the competition of great shipping trusts which resort to all sorts of expedients to keep out all non-British shipping. Of course Colonial shipping would not be treated like that. The lesson however for us in India is can we not as a sort of retaliation and a help to Indian shipping restrict at least our coasts for Indian shipping pure and simple?

Imperial Preference?

"The Government of Bengal have passed legislation taking effect from April 1, 1922, which will have the effect of favouring the consumption of Canadian Beer as compared with the cheaper European or Japanese varieties. This legislation fixes a minimum price of 28 cents per quart bottle at which beer can be retailed. Beer or ale may be sold at prices exceeding this minimum, but none may be retailed at less. German Beer therefore, which has been selling at 16 cents per bottle must now be sold at 28 cents. Since he must pay a minimum of 28 cents per bottle of beer, the consumer will naturally buy the best he can for that price. The trade consider that this extraoedinary legislation will have the effect of very greatly curtailing the consumption of German and Japanese beers, while increasing the sale of the higher priced article. If Canadian Beer can now be retailed in Calcutta at this minmum price of 28 cents per quart bottle, its consumption should be greatly increased. The Presidency of Bombay is also considering similar legislation."

The above is an extract from the report of the Trade Commissioner for Canada in Calcutta. Is the step referred to above taken with a view to act as a prohibition on the drink traffic or to serve in an insidious manner as a measure of Imperial Preference? It is true that the ways of the mighty are inscrutable. Indeed the ways of the modern Governments impelled by motives of commercialism and imperialism are also inscrutable.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 22nd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	..
" " Sales of East India	Nil
" " Import	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE:—	
Mid. Americans Spot	13 74
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	20 00
New York, 11 a.m. ...July	22 12
(As known in Liverpool at ..Oct.	22 09
closing time.) ..Jan.	21 80
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..July	22 37
..Oct.	21 79

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 23rd.

Months.	To-day's Price.
June	..
July	13 08
August	12 99
Sept.	..
Oct.	12 77
Nov,	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	12 46
Feb.	..
Mar.	12 28
April	..
May	12 17

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 23rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	13 13
July	12 97
August	12 87
September	12 77
Oct.	12 65
November	12 53
December	12 41
January	12 32
February	12 23
March	12 15
April	12 09
May	12 04

Tone:—Easy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 23rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	18 70
July	18 74
Aug.	18 90
Sept.	19 05
Oct.	19 20
Nov.	19 30
Dec.	19 35
Jan.	19 40
Feb.	19 50
Mar.	19 60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 23rd.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 70
" " Fully Good	9 10
" " Fine	9 50
" " No. 1 Oomre Good	10 40
" " " Fully HGood	10 80
" " " Fine	11 20
M. G. Broach Good	11 30
" " Fully Good	11 70
" " Fine	12 10
M. G. Scinde Good,	8 60
" " Fully Good	9 00
" " Fine	9 40

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	4,000
" Forwarded	68,000
" Imports	74,000
" Stock	957,000
Actual Weekly Sales	69,000
Water Twist	1 8 1/2
Printers cloth	43

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Constant	7,000
Futures at New York July	21 67
" " " Oct.	21 68
" " " Dec.	21 50
" " " Jan.	21 40
Spot Cotton at New York	22 20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22 25
Futures at New York July	21 89
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	21 28
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 7/8
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 3/8
Do. Foreign	70 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 23rd.

Future at New York.	July	21 67
	Oct.	21 68
	Dec	21 40
	Jan	21 40

Liverpool, June 23rd.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	July	12 97
	Oct.	12 65
	Jan.	12 32
	Mar.	12 15

London, June 23rd.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/8 Steady
Bar Gold	£4/13 4 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	35 7/8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 23rd.

Rentes 3%	57 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 7/8
" 2 months hence	35 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying steady.	
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 day Market loans	2
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 1/2 p/c. since 15th instant.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS,

London, June 22nd.

WHEAT.

Roza Santa Fe 54 lbs. June-July Paid Sellers	10/9
Barletta Russo 52 lbs. June-July Paid Sellers	50
Australian 52 lbs- June Paid Sellers	52/6
Tone:—Firmer.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£18 1/8
Hongkong	£115
National	£45
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£14

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold June-July Quoted	£18 3/8
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship June-July Nominal	£17 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£21
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton June-July Sellers	£9 1/8
Toria Rapeseed—June-July Sellers	£18 3/4
Linseed, Argentine June July more doing	£19 1/4
Thne:—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£63 1 2
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	£61 7/8
Copper Braziers	£83
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23
Corrugated Sheets	£15 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£85 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£88 1/2
War loan 5% 1929/47	£99 3 4
Consols 2 1/2%	56 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66
Govt. Securities 3%	56
7% Indian Loan	£116

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, July-Augt,	9 3/4
Plantation First Larex Crepe June steady	7 5/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21
Yone:—	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta July-Augt. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sept. Nominal	19/10 1/2
Do. Do. June-July Sellers	19/10 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July-Sept. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July-Sept. Sellers	20/7 1/2
Tone:—Firmer.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 26.

To-day Reuter reported 27 points lower in Nep York futures. The decline in America for the last few days is due to reports of favourable weather. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 516 and gradually eased to Rs. 512 on selling by Jobbers and a Marwari Operator. The rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 513. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 513½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 515½ and going up to 516 closed at Rs. 515½. Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 452 and went down till Rs. 447½. Again advancing to Rs. 449 the same rate remained at 4 p.m. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 468½ and the prices fluctuated between Rs. 467 and Rs. 463½ the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 464½. F. G. M. G. Bengal July was Rs. 380 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was easier on Saturday last with a moderate inquiry for fine nice Berars. About 3,000 Rs. only are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (4 P. M.)

Bombay, June 26th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt.	515 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July	380
Fine Oomra	July	453
" "	Sept.	468
Southerns	July/Augt.	516

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LD. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 26th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/August	514
Fully Good Bengal	July	380
Fine Oomra's	July	449
" "	Sept.	465
Southerns	July Augt.	515

SPOT QUOTATIONS,

Bombay, June 26th.

Description,	Super	Fine	F Good	Good	fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	..	405	385	365	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	475	460	445	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	515	500	485	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	495	480	465	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	530	520	510
Southerns	..	..	..	530	520

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 24th June 1922.

Cotton	9677 Bales.
Wheat	11654 Cowt.
Linseed	11714 "
Rape, etc.	459 "
Gingellyseed	3015 "
Poppyseed	324 "
Groundnuts	3217 "
Castorseed	1439 "
Rice	3771 "
Myrabollams	522 "
Cottonseed	5119 "
Mowrasced	330 "
Gram	711 "
Juwar	1050 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajra	139 "
Coal	935 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, June 26.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27/4/6.
Bars Gold forward 27/5/6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27/6/6.
Bars Silver ready 94/5.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 93/13.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 94.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 1/2.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 17/32.
On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 19/32.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 5/8
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/3 13/16.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 21/32.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 11/16.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 344.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs 354.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 344.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 167½.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 162½.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 262.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 280.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 180.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 355.
London Gold ready sh. 93-4.
London Silver ready d. 35-14.
London Silver forward d. 35-14.
Tone of Silver Quiet Steady.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $. 4.38½.
French Exchange Frcs. 52.10.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.30.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 54.80.
Italian Exchange Frcs. closed.
German Exchange Mrks. 1500.
Prague Exchange Krons. 231.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent War Loan 86.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
44 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

Market closed steady owing speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1425, India 122, Central 37, Tata Bank 17 and Eastern 85.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2725, Alliance 865n, Apollo 92/8xd. Birla Mills 90, Bombay Cotton 1275, By. Dyeing 1520, Bradbury 1070xd. Century 930, Cent. India 5000, Colaba Land 2440, Coorla 260xd. Crescent 627/8, Currimbhoy 1880 David 1840, Edw. Sassoon 550, Elphiston 147/8xd. Fazulbhoy 1455, Gokak 240, Ind. Bleaching 217/8, Ind. Malwa 687/8, Jamshed Mfg. 480, Kastoorchand 970, Kohinoor 3465, Morarji 6900, New Great 950, New City 700, Pabani 930, Pearls 1265, Phoenix 980, Planet 282/8, Shapurji 375, Simplez 987/8xd. Standard 2425, Swan 1220, Swadeshi 5273, Tata Mill 1150xd. and Vishnu Cotton 2500.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 540, B. Burma 580, B. Burma N. I. 170/8pr. Bt. Burma pet 0/12 B. Tramway 135, B. Steam 242/8, Bundi Cement 41, Ind. Cement 292/8xd. Katni Cement 285, Katni Defd. 1400, New India 21/8, Shivrajpur 34, Tata Iron Ord. 68/12, Tata Iron 280, Tata Iron N. Ord. 60, Tata Iron N. Defd. 240, Tata Hydro 900, Tata Oil 62/8 and Scindia Steam 9.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June, 26th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Teledraphic	1-3 19/32
Bank Demand	1-3 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 13/16
Tos Demand	330
American Dollars	354
Honkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	280
"	167
Saropose	180

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water if at Prince's Dock sill

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	J'ne	h. m	ft. in	J'ne	h. m.	ft. in
Tu	27	m 0 16	27 5	27	m 6 15	14 6
		1 3a	29 8		7 11a	17 7
W	28	m 1 2	27 5	28	m 7 58	14 6
		1 44a	29 7		7 58a	17 5
Th	29	m 1 50	27 3	29	m 7 44	15 6
		2 27a	29 2		8 47a	17 5
F.	30	m 2 40	26 10	30	m 8 33	16 7
	July	3 12a	28 6	July	9 28a	17 6
S.	1	m 3 3	26 3	1	m 9 15	17 10
		3 50a	27 0		10 36a	17 7
S	2	m 4 46	25 9	2	m 10 33	19 0
		4 54a	26 11		11 48a	17 6
M	3	m 6 54a	29 6	3	m 5 35	14 6
					6 26a	17 19

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

TEJI MUNDI TRANSACTIONS.

(Before the Hon. Sir Lalubhai Shah A. C. J. and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump).

Manilal Dharamsey.

vs.

Allibhai Chagla and Another.

This was a reference from the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, submitting the following question for the opinion of the High Court:—

Are Agreements of 'Teji and Mundi' necessarily to be held as wagers on account of their nature and characteristics or is evidence necessary to prove that the contracts were intended to be wagers?

The plaintiff in this suit claimed a sum of Rs. 1,400 from the defendant as brokerage for having brought about contracts for sale of camphor by the defendants to other dealers. The principal defence taken by the defendant was that several of those contracts were Teji and Mundi contracts and that such contracts being by their very nature of a grambling and wagering character, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover the brokerage, he having knowingly assisted in bringing about and furthering transaction by way of wager.

The Hon. Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General, appeared for the defendant, Mr. H J. Kania appeared for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General in the course of his argument stated that Teji Mundi transactions had been the subject of numerous decisions in the High Court counsel particularly referred to several decisions of Mr. Justice Beaman, who after a very careful consideration of the evidence in the subject in the case of Jessiram vs. Tulsidas came to the conclusion that prima facie these transactions were wagering. In a later unreported case the same learned Judge held that in the Bombay Market Teji Mundi transactions were all wagers, and he emphatically reaffirmed his opinion of these transactions in the previous case spirit of vertually all qualifications. Counsel also referred to a later case, decided by Mr. Justice Kincaid who distinguished Teju—Mundi transactions from transactions by way of Teji alone or Mundi alone, and held that these latter were not wagering transactions. Counsel submitted that in this state of things the lower courts were justified in presuming that these transactions were wagers. The Acting Chief Justice asked if this was a presumption of fact or of law, Counsel said that he could not put it as high as to say that it was a presumption of law. But when the High Court had after examining numerous cases came to the definite conclusion that these were wagering transactions, they should be presumed to be such.

Mr. Kania for the plaintiff submitted that it appeared from the evidence in the case that delivery was given and taken. In the face of that evidence it would be absurd to suggest that the transactions should be presumed to be wagering.

A WRONG VIEW.

The Acting Chief Justice in the course of his judgment observed that it appeared to be the practice of the Small Causes Court to treat Teji-Mundi transactions per se as wagering transactions. That practice, in his Lordship's view was not justified. It must be proved by evidence in every case whether the transactions were by way of wager, i.e. whether there was the common intention of both the parties to deal only in differences. That was hardly a question of law, and his Lordship was not sure that a Reference could have been made. As it had been made, however, their Lordships' answer to the question propounded would be in the negative, holding as they did that it has necessary to prove in these Teji Mundi contracts to prove as a matter of fact the common intention of the parties to deal in differences alone. The fact that the contract was one of Teji or Mundi alone, by itself, made no difference.

Their Lordships answered the question accordingly.

THE SPINNING WHEEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of 30th May some one writing from Madha about the spinning wheel fifty years ago has given us very useful information. I think what is true of the Sholapur District must be true of several other Districts. Will not the D. C. C's in the Bombay Presidency bestir themselves and revive the Spinning Industry?

Now as the A.I.C.C. has sanctioned 17 lakhs of rupees it will remove many of the initial difficulties. If there be any other difficulties in the way of the mofussil Congress Committees, will they not kindly tell us about them?—Yours, etc.

B.R. RANE.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football Competition: The Cooperage, kick off 5-45 p.m., R. G. A. vs. Y. M. C. A.

Public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m. Messrs. P. M. Bapat, Dastane, and others to speak on Mulshi Satyagraha.

Monthly meeting of members of the Bombay Medical Union, 7-15 p.m., followed by a dinner.

Adjourned meeting of the B. P. Congress Committee, 6 p.m., 2 Dean Lane.

WEDNESDAY, June 28.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 29.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Annual General Meeting, 6 p.m.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ld., Extraordinary General meeting, Gresham Building, Esplande Road, 11 a.m.

The Sholapur Spg. and Wvg Co., Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 4-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 30.

The steamer "Morea" with the outward mails of the 15th instant expected to arrive at 4 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 9	19 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubelpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	7 30	13 35
Madras Mail	5 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express..	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	22 45	2 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express ..	9 0	22 0
Madras Express	20 15	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Bombay-Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 19	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 5

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Takaoka Maru left Comlombo for Bombay and is due to arrive here on the morning of Thursday the 29th June.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer Morea with the outward Mails of the 15th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Friday, next.

BAND NOTICE.

The Military Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Reg. A. F. I. will play at the Esplanade Band Stand to-day (Tuesday) commencing at 6 p.m., (weather permitting).

A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Saturday, the 1st of July 1922, to be a public holiday.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 28th June 1922, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday next at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when J. K. Mehta of the Indian Merchants Chamber will speak on the International Labour Conference.

MANDVI DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of. The Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held on the 29th instant (Thursday) at 9 p.m., (S. T.), at the committee's office.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m., (S. T.) at 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

The fourth ordinary meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Thursday the 29th iinstant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

A meeting under the auspices of the Trade Union Congress will be held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Sandhurst Road on Wednesday June 28th at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. M. Manilal of Fiji will speak on "Indians as slaves;" Among the speakers will be Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall Mr M. C. Daly Mr. D. Chaman Lall etc., etc.

CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD.

Under the auspices of the Central Labour Board of Bombay there will be a meeting of the Labourers of Bombay at the Bombay Wakingmen's Institute at Parel at 6-30 p.m. to-day under the presidency of Mr. V. J. Patel, when speeches will be delevered by men of note who have interested themselves in the labour problem. The subject is necessity of Trade Unionism in Bombay. All are ecordially invited to be present.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

Under the auspices of the Mulshi Satyagraha Mandal, there will be held a public meeting, to-day, at 6-30 p.m. in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall specially for students. Messrs. P. M. Bapat and Dastane will be the principal speakers. Some of the recently gaol returned Satyagrahis, including one boy of fifteen and an old man of 70 years will also speak. Mr. Baptista has kindly consented to preside.

THE DAIWADNYA CASTE FUND.

Mr. Nachari Sunderrao Penkar has presented to the above fund, in memory of his deceased wife, the late Mrs. Satyavatibai, Government Promissory Notes to the value of Rs. 700 and out of the interest thereon, a Scholarship will be awarded to a poor and deserving student of the Community, preference being given to a female. The Scholarship to be named "The late Mrs. Satyavatibai Narhari Penkar Scholarship."

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

PATHAN TERRORISM.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Merrifield charged Ahmed-shah Mohmed-shah, a Pathan with robbery in respect of Rs. 42-6.

The evidence showed that in the evening of the 18th instant Sakharam Arjun, a Hindu, with some of his friends was performing Puja at the Esplanade Maidan when the accused came there and posing himself as a military sepoy asked the complainant Sakharam Arjun to accompany him to his Havaldar at the barracks for enquiry. The complainant's friends offered to accompany him but the accused took away the complainant only as far as the Marine Lines and with the help of some accompliees who have since absconded stripped off the complainant's ornaments valued at Rs. 42-6. The complainant reported the matter to the police and the accused was arrested at Dhobi Talao.

The accused pleaded guilty and His Worship sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL SALE OF A REVOLVER.

At the Girgaon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Inspector Smith, of C. I. D. charged Syed Gulam Syed Alam with possessing and selling a revolver and twenty rounds of ammunition without a license.

The evidence showed that the accused was offering for sale a revolver. The police came to know of it and a bogus purchaser with marked currency notes of Rs. 125 were sent to the accused at Duncan Road on Friday last. As soon as the sale was effected the accused was arrested.

The accused having two previous convictions, he was convicted on evidence and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL BICYCLE ACCIDENT.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King held an inquest touching the death of an old Hindu woman named Sakubai who stepped off the footpath near Parel when a bicycle struck her and she fell. She was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where she was found to have sustained a compound fracture of both the bones of the left leg. She developed diarrhoea subsequently and died on the night of the 25th instant. It was alleged that the cyclist rang his bell while passing along Parel Road.

The jury returned a verdict of death from dirohoea accelerated by the accident.

A EUROPEAN'S BRAVERY.

A Hindoo boy named Balu Yesu, aged twelve years, was sitting on the wall at Ballard Bunder when he was washed away into the sea by a wave. Mr. J. P. Blackmore of the Bombay Gas Company seeing the boy in danger, jumped in and assisted the boy and with the help of a tony brought him ashore. The boy was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he was detained for treatment.

INVESTITURE AT GANESHKHIND.

PRESENTED OF INSIGNIA AND SANAD.

A Press Note says:—At an Investiture to be held at Government House, Ganeskhind, Poona, to-morrow at 9-30 p.m. His Excellency the Governor intends to present the insignia of a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to:—Mr. J. Grerar, C.I.E., the insignia of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to:—Mr. J. B. Murzban, Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., Khan Bahadur N. H. Choksy, the insignia of an Officer in the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to:—Captain A. P. Pillay, I.M.S., the insignia of a member in the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to:—The Reverend A. Y. Wright; the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class to:—Dr. L. H. Beals; the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class to:—The Reverend R. Strutton, Captain T. Todd, Mr. Lakshmidas Pitambardas, Mr. R. Y. Mirikar; The King's Police Medal to Messrs. Thakya Gyena, Shripat Rawji, G. A. Shillidy, Ghelabhai Atmaram Megha, Daji Khandoji Mandavkar, and Shivlingappa Bhagappa; The Decoration for officers of the Royal Naval Reserve to:—Lieutenant-Colonel V. L. Elles, R.N.R.; and the Sanad and Badge of their titles to:—Divan Bahadur S. V. Mansinrai, Khan Bahadur I. M. Bedrekar, M.L.C., Khan Bahadur F. S. Master, Rao Bahadur S. N. Sathaye, Rao Bahadur C. P. Shete, Rao Bahadur P. N. Pandit, Rao Bahadur Mallinaik Linganaik Patil, Rao Bahadur S. S. Koimattur, Rao Bahadur K. H. Dhruva, and Rao Bahadur S. S. Mekar.

PERSECUTION OF MAVLAS.

CONDEMNATION OF GOVERNMENT AND TATA CO. TACTICS.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of Dadar District Congress Committee:—

"This council expresses its deep sympathy with the sad plight of the Mavlas in their present Satyagraha struggle with the Tata Company, backed up by the Bombay Government, and resolves that the conduct of the Company's men on the spot towards the Satyagrahis is reprehensible and deserving of open censure, especially their conduct towards women."

MATUNGA MEDICAL RELIEF SOCIETY.

The following is from the 1st yearly report of the above society:—On the request of some of the residents of Matunga this society was formed in the year 1921. The society started its work from 1st January 1921. At the time of influenza, cholera and malaria many residents of Matunga had to suffer a great deal for want of things which are necessary to prevent sickness. As all could not afford to buy these things, they had to undergo many troubles even at the risk of losing their lives. That is why this society was started. It gave good and immediate medical aid to every body and treated nearly 100 families. The society supplied every kind of medicine at cost price to those who could pay the amount and free to the poor. A sum of Rs. 72 was received as donation, out of which Rs. 62 have been spent and Rs. 10 are cash on hand. Many things are still to be done and we hope the public will help us in our work.

IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

A Dhar correspondent writes:—Deshbhakta Chhotelall Kashiram, General Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Indore, and a prominent Non-Co-operator of Central India, who was arrested at Dhar and sentenced to 2 months' simple imprisonment by Mr. Ascot, City Magistrate, on 25th May, is kept in a solitary sell. He has, it is stated, decreased in weight from 128 lbs. to 112 lbs.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

MR. FAIZ B. TAYABJI ELECTED PRESIDENT.

A largely attended meeting of the reception committee of the special session of Kathiawad Political Conference took place at Hirabag yesterday at 7-30 p.m. Mr. Narsidass of Sayla presiding.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth, a member of the Executive Committee of the K. P. C. explained that the conference accepted and worked for the constructive programme of the National Congress but at the instance of Mahatmaji who has asked them to leave Non-co-operation aside for the present, the conference is still in the constitutional stage of its agitation and is welcoming all shades of opinion, moderate and extremist in its fold. He requested the meeting to forget the differences of British Indian Politics and elect those people as office bearers who can put the Kathiawad case before the public and Kathiawad with ability and force.

Mr. Girjashanker B. Trivedi, a member of the local Legislative Council was then unanimously elected as the chairman of the reception committee, while Messrs. Popatlal Chudgar, Mansukhlal Shah and Parmanand Kapadia were elected secretaries.

Mr. Hakimchand Manniar then proposed Mr. Faiz B. Taiyabji, Bar-at-law as the president of the conference. He referred to the great services in the national cause of his father, his study of law and his devotion to the cause he undertook. Mr. Chudgar pointed out that by this election, the Hindu-Muslim cause in Kathiawad would prosper. Mr. Tayabji was then unanimously elected as president. A working committee was then appointed. Secretaries were empowered to fix any date between 7th and 10th July for the session and the meeting dispersed.

Just at the close of the reception committee proceeding a public meeting was held under the same president when Mr. Chudgar addressed on the Voice from Kathiawad. He traced the history of Kathiawad and pointed out that the present position of Kathiawad agency was unconstitutional and anomalous and as such it ought to be ended by all legitimate and peaceful means.

SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

A PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

The following resolution was unanimously passed in a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay held under the auspices of Cutchi Memon Anjuman in the hall of the said Anjuman situated in the Zakariya Masjid Street, Bombay, on 23rd June, 1922.

THE RESOLUTION.

1. That this Public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay convened under the auspices of the Cutchi Memon Anjuman desire to submit to the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay their strong protest and resentment against the motion which is proposed to be brought forward before the Corporation by Mr. Wasanji, T. Halai to the effect that the slaughter of cows be prohibited in the city of Bombay for the following among other grounds:—

(a) It is an attempt to interfere in the religious tenets of Islam and other religions of this country is as much as it tries to compel the Mahomedans and others by force of law to regard as illegal what is regarded by them as lawful under religion.

(b) It is a delusion to allege that the proposed measure will increase the output of milk and agricultural cattle as almost all the cattle that are slaughtered at present at the Bandra slaughter house and in the city of Bombay are past their utility as milk supply or agricultural cattle.

(c) The proposed measure is unjustifiable on economic grounds on which an attempt is being made to support the same as the principle of economics require in the interest of the country that useless animals should be destroyed as soon possible.

(d) The hollowness of the proposed measure is fully exposed by the learned discussions on the subject in the Calcutta Municipal Committee and the Corporation from which it is clear that the measure is absolutely unjustifiable on economic grounds. The proper step to be taken in the matter should be to remove the economic causes which render it desirable to slaughter dry cows which can conceive and be useful afterwards in supplying the milk. This can be done by establishing pastures and cattle farms within easy reach of the city, where such animals can be easily maintained till they are again in a position to gain milk.

(e) The proposed measure cannot be carried out under the provisions of the city of Bombay Municipal Act. If the Corporation is so ill-advised as to resolve upon carrying out the measure, steps will be taken in Court to declare the resolution invalid.

2. It is unanimously announced that the Hon. Joint Secretaries of the said Anjuman are authorised to send copies of the above mentioned resolution to the President, Bombay Municipal Corporation and to the local papers.

GOVERNOR & KASHMIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Joseph Baptista has raised his voice against the Governor's second visit to Kashmir, as it involves so much extra expenditure, when the treasury is empty, and as it forms a sad precedent for Sataraps. We do not know the precise object of Sir George Lloyd's second visit to Kashmir, and that too with his own Secretariat. We can only surmise, that the Governor might have gone to Kashmir in connection with his Bombay Development Scheme. For, have we not heard from his lips, how he hopes to convert this city into a fairy land? That means, that Bombay will have artificial lakes, attractive avenues, beautiful bowers, lovely gardens and what not! For this transformation, Kashmir provides some excellent models. If the Governor's visit is for the Development Scheme, the expenditure will be debited to that account. But that will not satisfy Mr. Baptista. He will at once raise the question of precedent;—and as to this let an energetic member of the Council elicit an explanation or let the Director of Informations explain away the situation!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"D" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MR. JAYAKAR RESIGNS PRESIDENTSHIP.

At the close of the adjourned meeting of the Executive of the "D" Ward Congress Committee, held on the 19th instant, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, President of the Committee, announced that he had resumed his practice at the High Court Bar. In the course of a statement which he made before the Committee, he referred to a minority in the Congress, who did not agree with all the items of the Congress programme, the lawyers who had suspended their practice have had to make, he said, a heavy sacrifice, and he had been approached by the leaders in Maharashtra to create a breach in the Congress constitution and he had therefore deliberately resolved upon rebelling against the Congress and resumed his suspended practice. Mr. Jayakar added that he did not want to hear just then any discussion by the Committee on the step he had taken, and left it to the Committee to express their considered opinion at their convenience.

At this meeting, Mr. Natarajan one of the Vice-Presidents, was also present. The Committee convened a meeting for Saturday to consider the position created by Mr. Jayakar's rebellion against the Congress, and after much discussion, resolved to the effect that it was incumbent upon every Congress office-bearer substantially to support the programme laid down by the Congress at Nagpur and confirmed at Ahmedabad and since Mr. Jayakar's attitude was inconsistent with that essential condition, it was the considered opinion of the Committee that he could not continue to hold office as President of the Committee. It was desired, however, that he might continue to be a member. Both Messrs. Jayakar and Natarajan were absent from the meeting, and it is understood Mr. Jayakar has since sent in his resignation of the Presidentship.

SWIMMING COMPETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Being convinced of the great abilities of the Calcutta Swimmers in distant Swimming the committee of the Aheeritollah Swimming Club wishes to encourage them with an organisation from Khurdaha to Aheeritollah Ghat, the distance being about 13 miles in the Ganges. The committee invites all swimmers—civil and military—to take part in the said event and apply through their respective club secretaries (if attached) with Rs. 2 as entrance fee on or before Monday the 3rd July 1922. The competitors will start on Saturday the 8th July 1922 at 2 p.m. from Sham Sundar Ghat, Khurdaha. The committee will try their utmost to minimise the difficulties of the competitors with due precautions.—Yours, etc.,

K. K. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary, Aheeritollah Swimming Club,
Calcutta.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE ADMISSIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Grant Medical College Dean has given the following excuse to the non-admitted students who passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination from Colleges other than G. M. C. There being no accommodation in my College I can't admit any more students. The answer is this:—But some four days back the number of admitted students was increased by two or three.

Moreover the number of students in the 2nd year junior in 1921 June was 206, and in the years previous thereto the number was no smaller. This year if the Dean gives justice to the just request of all the students who passed P.S.C. the number would come to 210 only.

But the Dean refuses admission to 40 out of 120 students passing from outside Colleges on the plea that he wants to remove the already existing congestion in the College. The mention of the Dean is drawn to the fact that this is being done at the expense of the students' prospects, as the G. M. C. is the only Colleg of its kind in the Bombay Presidency.

Every one can see that these 40 students are but victims of chance. There has been no notice issued to students which ever warned fresh students from joining the P.S.C. class in Arts Colleges. When the Surgeon-General is said to have sent a letter to the University, the latter is stated to have sent a copy of that letter to every Arts College Principal in November 1920 stating that "the number of Admissions in the Arts Colleges in the P.S.C. class should be restricted." This copy was never at all brought to the notice of students.

It is only now some three days ago that we see on the Arts College boards a notice from the Dean advising future students of outside College to take up Inter Science (d. group) course, so that when they pass I.Sc. next year, and are still unadmitted in the G.M.C. as second year juniors, they should have recourse to B.Sc. course in Arts Colleges. Even such a notice was not accorded to these unfortunate men when they commenced their P.Sc. course in the Arts Colleges, just one year ago. Thus, as they have not passed I.Sc. they have no other course open, save the Inter M.B.B.S. course.

Even if the University at all allows these stranded students to proceed with B.Sc. course, this illogical permission can in no way reduce their grievance. Had they wanted to pursue the B.Sc. course they should have taken up the I.Sc. and not the P.Sc. course! Their sole aim being medical studies, it will be great lack of sympathy on the part of the authorities concerned to good them on to the abandoning of their aim.

Uptil now all students passing the P.S.C. have of course been accommodated in the 2nd year class of the G. M. C. Moreover the P.Sc. Examination is going to be abolished; thus they form the last unfortunate batch. Looking to all these facts we sincerely hope the authorities concerned shall accord them due provision for prosecuting their further medical studies in the Inter M.B.B.S. class.—Yours, etc.

A. GUARDIAN.

TOLLYGUNJE RACES.

FIRST MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

THE JIU JITSU PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 4 furlongs.

Mr Wilmot's RED STREAK 50 yds Mr Delacy 1
Mr Thomson's GOLDEX 5 0yds Mr Smith .....
Mr Haire's FAIRY TALE 15 yds Mr Sheppard and Mr Tomlinson's PENELOPE, 25 yds Owners dead heat 3
Totalizators (Rs. 5) paid:—Win Rs. 36½. Places Rs. 10½, Rs. 10½, and Rs. 6.

THE JIU JITSU PLATE. Division II.—Distance 4 furlongs.

Mr M Shard's SEQUIN 30 yds Mrs Morshead 1
Lt-Col Tennent's HINANKUSH 30 yds Owner .....
Mr Lutyen's MARTINI 10 yds Owner .....
Totalizators (Rs. 5) paid:—Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 8½ and Rs. 27.

THE THRUSTER'S PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles over 8 jumps.

Dr Gilford's JOYSHIP 11-7 Mr Marsh 1
Mr Cahill's BILTMORE 11-7 Owner .....
Mr Herriot's WILD THYME, 11-7 Mr Gregson 3
Mr Shand's SIR IVA 11-7 Mr Morshead ... 4
Totalizators (Rs. 5) paid:—Win Rs. 8. Places Rs. 6, Rs. 6 and Rs. 14½.

THE REMOUNT PLATE.—Distance about furlongs.

Mr Lyall's MANCHU 11-7 Owner 1
Mr Gregson's BILL 11-7 Owner 2
Mr Lawson's AGAG, 11-7 Owner 3
Mr Warner's JIMMY THE ONE 11-7 Owner 4
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 10. Places Rs. 6, Rs. 8 and Rs. 13½.

THE VISITOR'S PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 4 furlongs.

Mr Collingwood's POMMERY 10-7 Mr Hiles 1
Mr Cheraria's CARLESS 10-0 Mr Byers 2
Mr Titwillow's GALLA 10-10 Mr Tomlinson 3
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 23½. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 10½ and Rs. 6.

THE VISITORS PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 4 furlongs.

Mr Brown's XYLOPHAGUS 9-10 Mr Byers .....
Mr Colah's CONTENT 10-7 Mr Tomlinson
Mr Brown's ARTISTS MODEL 9-5 Mr Barker .....
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 196½. Places Rs. 98, Rs. 64 and Rs. 13.

THE ALIPORE PLATE.—Distance about furlongs.

Lt-Col Pape's MR. ECUADOR 9-7 Owner
Capt Pullein's SUNBOY 10-0 Mr Barker .....
Mr McGrigor's LADY DAPHINE 9-7 Mr Leckie .....
Totalizators (Rs. 5) paid:—Win Rs. 589. Places Rs. 156½, Rs 18 and Rs. 16½.

GRAND PRIX RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.

Paris.—The Grand Prix resulted as follows:—

Kefalin (Donoghue up) 1
Ramus 2
Algerian 3
Fifteen ran.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (2) BEAT CUSTOMS (0).

Further play in connection with the Harwood League Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground. The participants in the day's were Bombay Gymkhana and Customs. There was not very heavy rain, but for most part of the time there was a slight drizzle which in no appreciable way interfered with the course of the game. The attendance was very thin, which is not to be wondered at considering the uncertainty of the weather.

The result of the match was that the Gymkhana won by two goals to nil. While in no way under estimating the prowess of the Gymkhana players, one is forced to note that the defeat of the Customs by a score of two goals without their being able to make any response, comes in the nature of a surprise. The Gymkhana scored one goal in each half, Thow and Etherington being responsible for the lucky shots.

The Gymkhana men played a steady game and for the most part of the fine kept up an incessant attack on the Customs goal. Had it not been for the energy, resourcefulness and coolheadedness of Lynn the Customs goal-keeper, who saved his side from innumerable catastrophes the Customs would have been forced to acknowledge defeat by a more convincing margin the Customs forwards were quite an unenterprising lot, which was in marked comtrast to the display put up by the Gymkhana quintette whose one virtue was adventurousness, though often the fruits of an adventurous policy was denied to them by their erratic shooting the Gymkhana Custodian had an easy time of it. Time hung heavily on his hands and he never once was called upon to save.

Play began punctually at 5-45 p.m. Right from the start the Gymkhana attacked and midway through the half Thaw scored in fine style. For the rest of the half even play eventuated neither side securing any advantage.

Play after half time also went in favour of the Gymkhana. Throughout they were on the attack, the Customs forwards crossing the line only on a few occasions. But little was achieved in the way of tangible results. The only goal in this half was secured by Etherington. Lynn the Customs goal-keeper played wonderfully well and effected many saves the score at the end stood:—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 2 goals.
Customs ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Goal: A. G. Pearson; Full Backs: M. O. Evans and G. E. Terry; Half Backs: J. E. Souter, W. A. Lawry and P. Bradley; Forwards: G. T. Gellespie, C. Etherington, A. Stedman, G. L. Head and J. B. Chaffe.

CUSTOMS.

Goal: Lynn: Full-Backs: Potts and Bilby; Half-Backs: Michael, Gyles and Bower; Forwards: Wright, Morris, Singlehurst, D. Lynn and Clark.

Umpire: Mr. Harwood.

The woollen mills and some other offices at Cawnpore remained closed on the 24th instant as a mark of respect for the memory of late Sir Alexander McRobert.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

DELEGATES FOR GENOA LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MR. MILLER'S RELEASE DEMANDED.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trade Union Congress was held on 23rd instant at the Head Office 7A., Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. The following important resolutions were passed.

(1) Resolved that the Executive of the All-India Trade Union Congress is of opinion that the verdict of the jury in the case of *Emperor vs. Miller* was unwarranted and perverse on the evidence placed before the court and earnestly suggests his immediate release by Government.

The Executive is informed that Justice Martineau (the Judge who tried Mr. J. B. Miller) disagreed with the verdict of the jury and has, therefore, recommended that he be forthwith released. The Executive feels that if this information is correct Mr. J. B. Miller's detention in prison would be outrageous (Note:—On a request giving these details, by the General Secretary for the release of Mr. J. B. Miller, the Punjab Government wired that the Government Council does not intend to interfere with the sentence passed on Mr. Miller.

ELECTIONS FOR GENOA LABOUR CONFERENCE.

(2) Resolved that the following elections be made to the forthcoming International Labour Conference at Genoa.

Delegate:—Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Advisers:—Messrs. L. R. Tairse, S. B. Miller, (2) E. L. Iyer, D. M. Mamlal, (3) Mrs. D. G. Upson, and (4) Mr. I. D. Sawhney.

(3) Resolved that in view of the repudiation by the Lascars and Goan seamen of the allegations of panic and the use of firearms made against them, the Executive of the All-India Trade Union Congress strongly supports the demands of the Indian Seamen's Union of Bombay and Calcutta, for a representative of Indian seamen upon the Commission of Enquiry regarding the sinking of the s.s. "Egypt," and feels that no enquiry can be acceptable without such representation.

(4) That this Trade Union Congress Executive resolves that immediate steps be taken in collaboration with sympathisers to organise an All-India Transport Workers' Federation. (Note:—A meeting for this purpose will be held shortly at Lahore.)

(5) That the Trade Union Congress Executive welcomes the selection of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala by the British Labour Party as their candidate for the North Battersea Constituence and wishes him every success.

(6) That a suitable appeal be issued to the Press on behalf of the starving millions of Russia.

HINDU WIDOW'S PLIGHT.

FACTS OF HER AND 5 CHILDREN'S CONVERSION.

Mr. Quazi Abdul Wahed writes from the Relief Office, Calicut, Malabar, under date June, 22nd:—

REMOVAL OF FORCIBLE CONVERSIONS.

Two months ago, a Hindu widow of Malabar, with her five immature children (three boys and two girls) of her own free will, embraced Islam. Owing to her poverty she could not give food to her children, or bear ordinary educational expenses. She, somehow or other came to know that our Society, Jamiat Dewato Tabligh Islam, Poona, has recently started an Orphanage at Calicut. She came down with her children to Calicut, and requested me to admit the children in the Orphanage. She also asked me if she could be of any use to the Society by staying in the Orphanage. The reason of her request was that her poverty had reached to starvation point and also she could not part with her children. To-day, on the 22nd June, a police Inspector with constables came to my bunglow. He told me that he was informed that I had kept a newly converted Hindu woman alongwith her children who was quite unwilling to stay, and wished to be reconverted to Hinduism and that he wished to see her and have a talk with her. The woman was accordingly brought before him. He said: "I am informed that you are willing to be reconverted."

She answered in the negative.

He said: "I have come to know that you wish to go to your home but these people do not allow you to go. Again the answer was in the negative. Then he called the children. After putting one or two questions to the eldest he said to the woman: "They are quite willing to be reconverted." Will you not go with him?"

She answered: "You may take away the children, but I will neither go nor like to be reconverted." But, after some more persuation, she said: "I will also follow my children. I cannot bear their separation."

Then she was compelled to take off her shirt as well as head-dress, and the children to remove their shirts and caps. It was a heart-rending sight when the children were weeping and removing their clothes, and they quite unwilling were forced to march out.

I am thankful to Mr. Zahoorulla Saheb, a respectable merchant, who was present on the occasion and interpreted these questions and answers for me in Urdu as I am do not know Malayalam. This case throws light upon the conversions which are talked to be forcible and about which many papers have been and are writing columns after columns. I have written these few lines so that the public may know the real state of things.

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(2) Dr. S. R. Shirgaonkar, M. D. (Lond.) Medicine—on Thursday.

(3) Dr. A. S. Erulkar, M. D. (Lond.) Medicine—on Wednesday.

(4) Dr. G. V. Deshmuk H. M. D. (Lond.) (Lond.) Medicine—on Tuesday.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 27 1922.

"MODERATION" IN EXTREMIS.

It is a little difficult at the first glance to discern precisely what has caused the awakening of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas M. L. A. to the inanity of the "Reforms;" for it can hardly be the result of a single speech of the present Under Secretary of State for India which leaves the "Reforms"—of which Mr. Jamnadas and his colleagues were till yesterday so much enamoured—just as they were before. It is still more difficult to understand on what ground Mr. Jamnadas, after this return to consciousness, still regards the non-co-operators as people who are "checking the further onward march of the country to freedom." We gather he is still but half awake, still only dimly conscious of his actual bearings. In the course of his interview with a Press Representative which we published yesterday Mr. Jamnadas was asked: "In what direction then would you suggest Reform?" His answer was: "I do not think it necessary to repeat my views already expressed on this point. But I may say that the only solution lies in the introduction of responsibility in the Central Government and non-interference from Whitehall, where, after the resignation of Mr. Montague, ignorance of all matters relating to India seems to be more the rule than the exception." If, when declaring responsibility in the Government of India to be "the only solution," Mr. Jamnadas means responsibility to India—and that must obviously be his meaning; since the Government of India does not lack responsibility as it is, but its responsibility is to England—then we cannot see that the demand of Mr. Jamnadas for Reform differs materially from Mahatmaji's demand of Swaraj.

We had always understood that the difference of opinion between Co-operators of the type of Mr. Jamnadas and Non-cooperators was that the former accepted, and with some enthusiasm, the Anglo-Indian contention that it is undesirable to give the present Government of India full Dominion Status, until Indians have undergone a period of education under the kind of supervision which is given to the patient of a lunatic asylum before he is allowed to resume the ordinary status of free men; while the latter demanded that the Government of India should be made at once responsible to the people of India, seeing in this "the only solution" of our present difficulties. It seems that we were wrong in so imagining, and that the enthusiasm of these Cooperators for the Reforms proceeded solely from their faith in the good faith of Mr. Montagu. We shared that faith to the extent of believing that if Mr. Montagu, by his personal efforts on behalf of the Khilafat and of Indians generally, could have made the M. C. Reforms seem equivalent to Home Rule for India, he would have done so. That is, we had faith in the good intentions of Mr. Montagu, but none whatever in the Reforms as a panacea for the wrongs of India. And now we find that Mr. Jamnadas is in the same position, and we never guessed it, even when he attacked us publicly for taking up the said position in "The Chronicle," Mr. Jamnadas is always an extremist, whatever his infatuation of the moment. Apparently it never once occurred to him or any of his gay companions in delusion that the personality of Mr. Montagu could never be accepted on behalf of India as the only guarantee of Government's benevolent response to Indian sentiments; that Mr. Montagu might die or be removed from office, and someone less enlightened might perchance succeed him. But we think that possibly his present attitude may also err upon the side of extremism. Lord Winterton has not the knack of making himself popular with persons under him as anybody who was in the Sussex Yeomanry in the winter of 1914 can testify. But Lord Peel is quite a different personality, no less well meaning though less experienced in Indian business than Mr. Montagu, and we imagine that, if Mr. Jamnadas were to approach him, he would be as charmed with the latter dispensation as with the former, and would ecstatically declare that the mantle of Elijah had fallen upon no less worthy shoulders.

Mr. Jamnadas, in the interview in question, says "a strong constitutional agitation, both in and outside the Legislative Assembly, is needed," though he regrets that "the prospects, I know, are a little hampered by the unfortunate lack of faith on the part of some of our countrymen in a constitutional agitation of this kind." Considering that some of Mr. Jamnadas' countrymen—an insignificant handful!—did start a constitutional agitation "outside the Legislative Assembly,"—an agitation which could only be put outside the law by the arbitrary use of special legislation against it, and that "civil disobedience", the only item in that agitation which may be called unconstitutional was only adopted as a retort to decidedly "unconstitutional!" (we use the word in its English sense, not knowing what its sense may be in India) repression, in which Mr. Jamnadas and his colleagues acquiesced with some enthusiasm—we remember how he clamoured for the prosecution of the Ali Brothers—we think the phrase "unfortunate lack of faith" a euphemism! Judging by results, the people do not see that the atmosphere of the Assembly or the Councils is favourable to agitation "constitutional" or otherwise, except the kind which urges Government to drastic action against "some of our countrymen." Their "lack of faith" is born of sad experience, and so indeed "unfortunate." We should like to know what methods Mr. Jamnadas proposes to employ, in order to keep his agitation "outside the Legislative Assembly" out of the reach of even emergency legislation, which, supposing it grew formidable, would pretty certainly be used against it; how he supposes that the agitation "inside the Legislative Assembly could be made effective, in the present state of tutelage of that assembly; and whether he considers his continued denunciation of the agitation of so large a number of his countrymen for the same object conducive to the success of his "constitutional" agitation. What we would suggest to Mr. Jamnadas is that he and those who share his disillusionment should sink their animosity against the Non-cooperators and try to understand their views—the views of the majority of Indians—with the object of presenting a definite proposal to the Governments of India and of England for immediate settlement. There is at present a lull in the national movement; but it is only a lull. Before many weeks are past the agitation will boil up again. "The one solution" has been seen at last by Mr. Jamnadas. May he and all his late companions in delusion have the courage of their vision! That is all we ask of them.

A FOOLISH INTRIGUE.

Perhaps the most suitable retort to the Raja of Jehangirabad's letter on the subject of Sir Harcourt Butler's term of office—a copy of which letter the Raja was at pains to telegraph to the "Chronicle"—is provided by a correspondent's report of the reception Pandit Motilal Nehru received at Gorakhpur from the City Kotwal and other representatives of Sir Harcourt Butler's administration. It were difficult to conceive anything more "panicky" than the antics of officials at Gorakhpur. It were, likewise, difficult to conceive anything more foolish even from the point of view of the bureaucracy's desires. When the arrival of a popular leader at a town is attended by a great show of official tremors, the inference gathered by the public must be that the Government are a great deal more afraid of the strength to the national movement than Sir Harcourt Butler's scoffing public references to the non-co-operators' would seem to betray. Incidentally, the deputing of a strong body of police and a First Class Magistrate to prevent a public meeting from taking place seems to have won more publicity for Non-cooperation than the mere holding of a meeting would have been able to achieve. Sir Harcourt Butler has set his understrappers a most unedifying example of confused panic, and they have been quick to emulate their Governor on occasions such as the visit of Pandit Motilal Nehru to Gorakhpur. Not a sane or unprejudiced party in the United Provinces but resents the Governor's spirited imitation of a quivering jelly in the face of the Nationalist movement,—while the non-co-operators themselves consider the attitude of the U. P. Government sublimely ridiculous, if helpful to the cause of India's freedom. Only a clique of titled landlords are to-day behind the Governor of the United Provinces. Even the Liberals have disowned him and all his works and pomps. And yet the clique presume to urge the extension of the term of office of an administrator whose "reign" has brought about a state of class antagonism such as does not prevail anywhere else in India. This is the sum total of Sir Harcourt's achievements. His measures of panicky repression have failed to make the slightest impression upon the Non-co-operation movement. On the contrary, the political awakening and education of the masses in the United Provinces has progressed faster than in many other parts of India where the bureaucracy has been less addicted to "nerves." He has succeeded even in antagonising the long suffering Liberals and Moderates. His very Ministers are weary of his regime, as witness the diatribes of the Ministerial organ—the 'Leader" of Allahabad—to whose comments the Raja of Jehangirabad took exception and which, we notice, continues to denounce the talukdars' propaganda with unabated vigour. In the latest issue of the Moderate "Leader" to hand we find editorial condemnation of "the numerous and indiscriminate arrests and police *zoolum*," which have marked Repression in the United Provinces, and the latest instance of which was reported yesterday in our columns from Gorakhpur. The intrigue for the extension of Sir Harcourt Butler's term amounts to this:—He has sided with a small band of landowners in their attempts at perpetuating the disabilities of their tenantry. Having connived at these attempts, he is naturally regarded by this clique of taluqdars as a most desirable Governor. But the rest of the people of the Province denounce his rule as singularly inept—even the Moderates realising now that by setting the bureaucracy to abet the taluqdar clique he has made the Reformed Provincial Government more unpopular with the masses than might have been the case. If the agitation for the extension of his term of office succeeds, a final blow will have been struck at all pretensions to a democratic spirit on the part of the Reforms so far as the United Provinces are concerned.

Notes of the Day

Dr. Rathenau.

The assassination of Dr. Rathenau has divided the attention of Europe with the murder of Sir Henry Wilson. Both were political crimes. But if Reuter's reports speak sooth, the murder of Dr. Rathenau was the work of reactionaries while the murder of Sir Henry Wilson was the work of fanatical extremists. Reuter's agency, we notice, is at considerable pains to impress on us that the murder of Dr. Rathenau is a symptom of Monarchist designs. But although we are told that Herr Ebert has proclaimed "a state of emergency" we are inclined to suspect that the murdered man was unpopular with more parties than the Monarchists, and that the crime might as possibly be the doing of an agent of German Capitalism. For Dr. Rathenau was an optimist in the matter of Germany's "obligations" to the Allies. He maintained that Germany could pay, and would pay, the huge indemnities demanded of her. But the paying would necessarily mean increased taxation of a taxable public already overburdened in this respect. We vaguely feel that any political crime in Germany to-day is far too likely to be attributed to the Monarchists by the Allied Press and news agencies because the Monarchists are the bug-bear of the Allies. For this reason we would prefer to await definite confirmation of the suggestion before accepting it. Germany has, by his death, lost one of her ablest and most disinterested patriots.

Aligarh—the Cordova of the East.

Aligarh was once famous throughout the world as the centre of Muslim education. It was Syed Ahmed of revered memory who selected this old city of "Koil" of historic associations to make of it a second Cordova. With this great plan in mind the great man founded a society called the Aligarh Institute, with the primary purpose of inquiring into the objections felt by the Mussalman community to the ordinary education offered by the Government. In 1875 he opened a school on quite a novel plan—novel in the sense that it aimed at bringing out Muslim youths who had received up-to-date education and were yet not ignorant of, and indifferent to, Islamic rules and patriotic feelings. At that time there was no conception of national education in India. But Sir Syed saw that in the Government machinery of education there were somewhere some screws loose and consequently the products were imperfect in some important respects. He thought his new scheme would make up the deficiencies and produce young men of better character than those produced by the Government schools and colleges. In spite of opposition and apathy that small school on its own merits developed into a great centre of Muslim education. Students from all parts of India and even from Burma, Somaliland, Persia, Baluchistan, Arabia, Uganda, Mauritius and Cape Colony flocked to study there. From the beginning the institution, true to the ideal of its founder, adapted itself, in its educational influences over the students, to the changing circumstances and conditions of the country. It has produced scholars like Dr. Abdur Rahman, Government officials like Syed Mahmud and Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, politicians of the type of Maulanas Mohamed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Hasrat Mohani and a host of others who have made their mark in their own spheres of activity. It imparted secular side by side with religious and patriotic education. It fostered an *esprit-de-Corps* among the students which kept them brothers all through their lives, and inculcated a spirit of Islamic brotherhood as no other institution in India did. It had institutions for fostering patriotism like the "Unions" and "Societies" of Oxford and Cambridge. Here it must be admitted that the spirit of patriotism that was imbibed by the students was not what we should like it to be today. There was at that time no strong feeling of Hindu-Muslim Unity. The students used to imbibe more of Pan-Islamic ideas and feelings than those of Indian Nationalism. That was no fault of the institution or of its founder. The time and circumstances were the determining factors. However, students were taught to love their country and compatriots of other communities more than they were taught in the Government schools and colleges. That is why we find among the protagonists of Hindu-Muslim Unity to-day a majority of old Aligarh boys.

Its Spirit.

In the scheme of Sir Syed there was nothing to prevent the institution from changing with the spirit of the times. From the very beginning it was kept open for Hindus and Muslims alike. There was provision for higher studies in Hindu philosophy and theology and Sanskrit literature. It was the only institution in India which could be called a residential one, open alike to Hindus and Muslims. Not long ago it was in Aligarh that the idea of an Indian residential university first arose. Soon after the idea was conceived there was a great All-India movement to raise Aligarh to the status of a residential university. A big fund was collected for the purpose. The movement did not at that time succeed because the little autonomy in its administration the university wanted was not conceded by the Government. Otherwise Aligarh would have been a Muslim University much earlier than 1921. And it would have been more self-governing than it is now. Thus, throughout its career till very lately, Aligarh was fulfilling all the hopes of its founder. Sir Syed could not foresee the change that was to take place in the country in our day. But his scheme was conceived on such broad outline that the institution could be adapted to any change in the circumstances of the country at any time. To-day India is awake to the necessity of nationalising the entire system of education of the country and Aligarh is divided. On one side of the gulf are those who, true to the ideal of the founder, are trying to adapt the institution to the country's present needs and, on the other, there are the conservatives. All through the history of Aligarh, it is not the authorities but the students themselves who have had the stronger hand in moulding the character of the institution. We cannot comprehend how now, in that home of co-operation and *esprit-de-corps* the students can be divided in their ideals, and go different ways. We would see Aligarh once more united as a true National University—the Cordova of the East.

Equal Pay For Equal Work.

The Calcutta Seamen's strike is at an end. This happy result has been brought about through the advice of the officials of the Union who unfortunately had not been given an opportunity of arranging a conference with the shipping companies before the men took it upon themselves to strike. The strength and influence of the Union have, however, been vindicated by the good sense shown by the men in resuming work on the advice of their leaders. But though the men had gone on a lightening strike, their grievance has been a long standing one, namely, the inequality of pay for equal work. The Calcutta seamen have, for years, been paid on a lower scale than their confreres in Bombay, though they do the same kind of work and serve the same employers. This is a manifest injustice which must be remedied as soon as possible. The existence of this inequality is a danger to the solidarity of Indian seamen, as it encourages the employers to play off one set of seamen against another. The seamen of Bombay, must, therefore, make common cause with their brethren of Calcutta and demand equal pay for equal work.

Grant Medical College.

We have already drawn attention to the unjust and harsh treatment meted out to a large number of medical students, who have passed the last Preliminary Scientific Examination, by the refusal to admit them to the Second Year class of the Grant Medical College. We understand that a few of these students saw the Minister of Education and the Vice-Chancellor the other day with what result we do not know. But the Surgeon-General, who was also approached, expressed his sympathy with the just grievance of the students and gave them the hope that he would see it removed. We trust the Surgeon-General will lose no time in looking into this matter but will take immediate steps to admit these students to the Second Year class. These students were allowed to read for the Preliminary Scientific Examination on the understanding that there would be no restriction as to admission—and it would be both cruel and unjust to compel them to waste their valuable time merely because the authorities are unwilling or profess inability to find accommodation for them in the College.

SOUTH IRISH ELECTIONS.

PRO-TREATYITES IN THE MAJORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.

The final position of parties in the South Irish elections is:

Coalition pro-treaty 58.
Coalition anti-treaty 36.
Labour 17.
Farmers and Independents 17.

MR. DE VALERA'S STATEMENT

"OUTRAGE ON DECENCY AND TRAVESTY OF TRUTH."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

The Ulster Association has issued a statement which declares that Mr. De Valera's statement of June 24th is an outrage on decency and a travesty of truth, maliciously designed to excuse a crime unparalleled in the tragic history of Ireland, and "Hell" in Belfast has been made by the followers of Mr. De Valera. The allegation that women have been outraged is a deliberate lie, adds the Statement.

ANGLO-ITALIAN ENTENTE.

EFFORTS FOR A CLOSER ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Signor Schanzer, the Italian Foreign Minister, has arrived in London to confer with Mr. Lloyd George in regard to the Near East question and for the purpose of forming the basis of a closer Anglo-Italian entente.

WASHINGTON PACIFIC TREATY.

APPROVED BY JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.

Tokio.—The Regent and the Privy Council have approved the Washington Four Power Pacific treaty. It is officially announced that Japan will withdraw all her troops from Siberia by October 31st.

MR. SASTRI AT BRISBANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, June 26.

Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri who is pleased with his visit to Brisbane is returning to Melbourne, where he will address the Federal Parliament on Tuesday.

MR. SASTRI'S VISIT TO N. AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Melbourne.—Mr. Sastri has returned and has described his visit to the North as being "on the whole satisfactory".

Mr. Sastri will be entertained to a dinner by the Australian Club to-night, and he addresses the students of the Melbourne University to-morrow.

He leaves for Sydney on Saturday *en route* for New Zealand.

FIRE IN PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.

A fire has destroyed a range of buildings in Pembroke dockyard including the Drawing office, which contained models and drawings of every ship built in the Dockyard since its establishment.

RUSSIAN INTELLECTUALS FUND

VICEROY'S DONATION OF RS. 300.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires from Santiniketan under date June 26th.

His Excellency the Viceroy has sent a donation of Rs. 300/- to the Russian Intellectuals Fund. The amount already received by the poet Rabindranath Tagore at Santiniketan amounts to Rs. 2,500. The first list of donation will be published shortly. Up to the present the response has been disappointing. It is hoped when all the universities reassemble the response will be more general. It should be understood that a small amount from those who feel sympathy for the Russian intellectuals in their distress and cannot give large donations are most welcome and when added together may do much to help to relieve the acute distress in Russia.

HERR RATHENAU'S MURDER.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY

RECRIMINATIONS IN THE REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Berlin.—In the Reichstag, Wels, the Majority Socialist, declared the Monarchist flag in Germany had become the standard of murderers.

Hergt. the Pan-German, said that the German National Party abhorred the murder of Rathenau, but denounced the Government measures just formulated, which strongly affect Monarchist and militaristic activities. Hergt was subjected to a good deal of interruption, shouts of "murderer" and "Hypocrite" frequently coming from the left wing.

Crispien, the Independent Socialist, declared that the old officer caste was now trying to murder its own countrymen. Unless Government dismissed officers from the Reichswehr and the police, the workers would be obliged in self defence to answer violence with violence.

ALLIED POLICY CONDEMNED.

Wirth declared the Allies in the past year had inflicted on the German Government almost continual humiliations. It was impossible to keep democratic Germany alive in such conditions. The entente must forego the policy of ultimatums and dictatorships. He appealed to all to unite to destry the present atmosphere of murder and work for the re-establishment of democracy. He said "Our enemies are those who pour poison into the wounds of the nation. Those enemies are on the Right." (Loud applause).

MONARCHICAL ACTIVITIES.

GOVT'S PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.

Strict measures which strongly affect monarchical and militaristic activities are set forth in the Presidential decree which provides for prohibition of meetings, processions and propaganda which incite to destruction of the Republic or violence against Ministers. Anti-Republican Associations may be proclaimed and heavy penalties are laid down against seditionmongers. The decree also provides that anti-Republican arrangements planned to take place on Wednesday to discuss the acceptance of the Peace Treaty, may be forbidden.

RATHENAU'S MURDERERS.

GOVT. INCREASE REWARD FOR CAPTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.

Government has increased the reward for the capture of the murderers of Dr. Rathenau from 300,000 marks to one million.

"ONE OF THE ABLEST MEN IN EUROPE,"

PREMIER'S TRIBUTE TO RATHENAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

In a speech in London Mr. Lloyd George said Rathenau was one of the most able men in Europe, doing his best for his country and striving to restore for her good relations with countries which she had wronged. He expressed the deepest horror at the outrage and hoped Germany would not suffer from it.

EFFECT OF THE MURDER.

PRELUDE TO MONARCHICAL COUP D' ETAT ?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Newspapers fear that the assassination of Doctor Rathenau may be a prelude to the monarchical coup d'etat, though it is hoped that a prompt action by the German Government may avert the danger.

It is considered that the murder will seriously weaken the government and threaten the Allies' reparations interests.

In this connexion, the "Morning Post" urges the Anglo-French alliance as the only method of checking the forces of revenge across the Rhine; but the Liberal papers insist that the lesson for Britain and still more for France is the need of "just and reasonable reparations program."

ANOTHER BERLIN OUTRAGE.

FRENCH OFFICIAL ATTACKED AND ROBBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.

Berlin.—M. Jean Gavard an official on the French Reparations Commission was attacked early this morning outside his residence and robbed of eight thousand marks. He was also seriously injured and had to be taken to hospital. One of his assailants was arrested.

NEUTRALITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

VIOLATION BY GREEKS.

ANGORA'S PROTEST TO ALLIED HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.

Constantinople:—The Angora Government has addressed a Note of protest to the Allied High Commissioners here, that Greece has continued to use Constantinople as a naval base for repeated aggressive actions against Anatolian Black Sea ports, despite Allied proclamation of the neutrality of Constantinople.

NEW MOSQUE FOR LONDON.

TO BE BUILT AT A COST OF £15,000

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.

The Ahmadia movement in London has decided to build a mosque at a cost of £15,000.

FAILURE OF RUSSIAN POTATO AND VEGETABLE CROPS.

DAMAGE DONE BY CONTINUOUS RAIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.

A message from Moscow states that continuous rain has done incalculable harm to the potato and vegetable crops and the success of the hay and corn crops in Central and Northern provinces is imperilled.

"HOW NATIONS RISE."

SWAMI SATYADEV'S LECTURE AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 26.

"How Nations Rise" was the subject of a lecture which Swami Satyadev, Member of the All-India Congress Committee delivered to a large Simla audience last evening. After tracing the history of how Indians lost their country centuries ago, he pointed out that the present non-co-operation struggle was intended to reinculcate the spirit of lost manhood so as to secure freedom for their country. Swaraj was not easy to win. It could not come in a year. They had to make great preparations for achieveing it. He impressed on the audience that those who now headed the movement might not get them Swaraj in substance but they were the seeds out of which shall rise the glorious tree of freedom.

REQUISITES OF NATIONHOOD.

Touching the requisites for nationhood the speaker said that they must formulate their ideals. The Nagpur Congress did that by changing the Congress Creed and people now knew what they were about. A nation must have its own language. Its youth must read its own literature; they should have their own poets who should write verses which would stimulate, as nothing else, the lost manhood of India. In politics they must have patience, self-control and, above all toleration. If they wanted freedom for themselves, they should not refuse it to those who differed from them. They must know thoroughly the geography of their country. The whole system of their education must be reorganised. It was demoralising at present; that was why the so-called enlightened section had forgotten its country and had no passion or love for it. The villages contained true Indians for that reason Government always took care to prohibit lectures being delivered in those places. Concluding, the speaker greatly stretched the point that India must regain her manhood and assert it. They were out for freedom and must accept no compromise because freedom was not open to any such accomodation. He was a great believer in non-violent non-co-operation.

ALL-INDIA RAINFALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 26.

Monsoon countinues vigorous in Burma and northeast Simla and has been unusually strong on the west coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam Bengal, Orissa, West coast of the Peninsula, Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, West Central Provinces, Bombay, Deccan, North Hyderabad and North Madras coast. A few falls occurred in Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, Kashmir, Gujarat, East Central Provinces, South Hyderabad and South West Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui three inches, Tavoy one and half, Moulmein and Rangoon two, Akyab five, Myitkyina, Tezpur and Gauhati one, Dhubri four, Silchar one and half, Shillong one, Cherrapunji five, Coxs Bazar and Barisal two, Degra one, Darjeeling four, Doltongani two, Sialkot three quarters, Dalhousie and Udaipur a half, Hoshangabad one, Saugor two, Bombay eight, Ratnagiri six, Karwar four, Poona one and a half, Mangalore and Cochin three, Calicut and Mercara four.

Forecast:—Extension in Gujarat, Rajputana and Hyderabad.

PRINCE'S VISIT.

LIST OF HONOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

The following honours have been awarded in connexion with the Prince of Wales' visit to India:—

VICTORIAN ORDER.

Members Fourth Class:—

Major R. L. Benson, Major H. G. Vaux, Major K. O. Goldie, Major W. W. Muir, Major W. H. Blood, Major G. C. S. Black, Lieutenant A. D. Batty, Major J. R. C. Gamon, Commander C. E. E. Campbell, Lieutenant H. A. F. Metcalfe.

(FIFTH CLASS.)

Rais Sahib Bhagwan Das, (Simla.)

COMMANDERS.

Vice-Admiral Tothill, Sir J. B. Wood, G. F. de Montmorency, Nawab Bahawalpur, Maharajah Jodhpur, Maharajah Dholpur, Maharajah Dhar, Maharajah Ratlam, Nawab Palanpur, Rajah Harisingh of Kashmir, Rear-Admiral Clinton Baker.

(GRAND CROSS.)

Maharajah Patiala.

ORDER OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

(CIVIL DIVISION.)

C. Stead, C.B.E., Capt. F. S. Poynder, H. R. Kothavala, O.B.E., J. W. B. Gardner, V. Dev, Subadar Hirasingh (Medical Dept.), Khan Bahadur Syed Asthar Abbas, M.B.E.

DEATH OF SIR G. ROBEST PARKIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Sir George Robert Parkin has died.

MOTOR DACOITY CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 26.

Captain Hennessy, Cantoment Magistrate, Allahabad, has committed Durga Prasad, Monmotanath Das, Sheo Harak and Budhai in the Allahabad Motor Dacoity Case to sessions for trial under section 395 I. P. C. for daccity, and Sorabgit and Mussamat Sunderia under section 412 I. P. C. for being in possession of stolen property.

In the course of his adjournment the Magistrate said from the evidence of witness including the approver it was clear at the time of the dacoity the occupants of the car were Durga Prasad, Sheo Harak, N. Das Budhai and Sidhi, the absconding accused.

Captain Hennessy praised the police and Mr. Gilbert for the excellent way in which they chased and eventually captured the dacoits though it was presumed that there was no actual proof at the time of committing the dacoity and that Sheo Harak was armed with a revolver. The approver has made a clear and detailed statement and has been well corroborated on all essential points. Mussamat Sunderia's presence in the car was obvious. She certainly travelled up with the accused in the car from Calcutta and she knew that money had been received. In commission of the dacoity the numbers of the notes have been identified by the evidence of Mr. Dawson of the Imperial Bank but the Magistrate remarked an extraordinary fact was that altough the numbers of the notes were always recorded, on this occasion three hundred notes of Rs. 100 each were issued without a single number being noted. It was also a point of interest in the manner in which Matadin, an old man of 79 years on a salary of Rs. 30 per month and who has not deposited any security whatever, was entrusted with a lakh of rupees. The Magistrate was perfectly satisfied with the identification of each of the accused and committed them for trial.

FRONTIER COMMITTEE.

AMALGAMATION QUESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 26.

Before the Frontier Committee the Hon. Mr. Nawab Zulfiqar Ali Khan claiming to represent the Punjab Moslem view opposed amalgamation with the Punjab because the Frontier including the settled districts was on the whole backward and should not retard the proress of his province which had its own problems.

On the other hand Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi M. L. A. and Khan Saheb Mahomed Amin Khan advocated the amalgamation, the former on the ground of less expense and the latter in the belief that the people of the Frontier would defend the Punjab in case of any invasion from the north.

AMENDING CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 26.

The joint select committee of the two Houses of Indian Legislature on the Bill to ammend the Criminal Proceedure Code, 1898 have after 15 sittings this month concluded their examination of the Bill and signed to-day a report which is in main respects unanimous. They have left untouched those sections of the Code which refer to the racial distinctions as this question is a subject of enquiry by a special committee.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

U. P. SECRETARIES ON TOUR.

GAGGING ORDER AGAINST THEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 25.

The Secretaries of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee are on tour in the districts with a view to obtain evidence to be placed before the representatives of the All-India Cingress Committee, who are enquiring whether the country is prepared for civil disobedience. In this connection Pandit Harkarannath Misra, one of the Secretaries who was in Pilbhit yesterday, was served with a notice under Section 144, I. P. C., by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate prohibiting him from organising meetings or delivering lectures on Non-Cooperation. It is also stated that about ten local persons were also served with similar notice.

CONSTABLES FIRED AT.

A BAREILLY INCIDENT

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 25.

A Press communique from the Publicity Commissioner says two police constables were fired at by a person or persons unknown with a revolver in Bareilly on the 22nd instant at about 9-30 p.m. One constable on duty at Shahamatganj cross roads was shot in the abdomen and is lying in the hospital in a serious condition. The other who was on duty at Sabzimandi was only grazed by the bullet. It seems propable that the assailant was the same in each case. An enquiry is proceeding, but little information is available as to the cause of the attack. No arrests have been made.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at Delhi on 30th June.

FORCIBLE CONVERSIONS IN MALABAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, June 24.

News of forcible conversion of Hindus to Mahomedanism by Moplahs is still reaching headquarters. In some cases the police have rescued offenceless Hindus and given them over to the custody of the Arya Samaj.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

The market opened confidently but on news of fall in hessians sellers of Howrah and Clive came out in force and prices gave way and closed at the lowest. Sellers of the more expensive scrips showed no marked keeness to liquidate but with a few buyers about rates eased off considerably in the afternoon. Coals were quiet with Burrakur a particularly weak feature. Jainty Central were again asked for but there was no scrip offering. The business in cottons was on a very small scale, Dunbar and Kesoram being the only two mills mentioned. Prices in each case were a turn easier. Amon the miscellaneous and industrials buyers were on the lookout for cheap parcels of Britannia Brass, Hume Pipes, Marshalls and Indo Burma Tin. Indian Iron and Steel were again easier. British India Corporation showed improvements on Friday's rate. Imperial Banks (fully paid) were easier. The contributory scrip was again without buyers. The market will be closed to-morrow Tuesday the 27th June. The following were the closing quotations:—

Bank:—Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1415.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar Railway 50.

Cotton:—Dunbar 427, Kesoram 14-4 and (pref) 68, Mohini Mills 5-8.

Jue:—Aliance 555, Anglo India 389, Auckland 213-8, Biria 7, Budge Budge 455, Century 7-4, Cheviot 226-8, Clive 40-8, Empire 61-8, Fort Gloster 780, Howrah 47-8, Kanknarrah 495, Kinnison (pref) 102, Lansdowne 315, National 290, Orient 186, Reliance 48-12, Standard 4-12-8 s.l.

Goal:—Borrea 32, Century 4-2 s.l., Equitable 28-12, Satpukuria and Assansole 6-8, Satgram 9-8, Talcher 8, Ondal 41.

Miscellaneous:—Calcutta Oil and Cake 7-4, Calcutta City Flour 50, Samastipur Sugar 12, Burn and Co. (6 per cent. Pref) 84, Britannia Brass 4-12, Hme Pipe 3-2, Indian Iron and Steel 56, Indian Standard Wagon 67, Indian Galvanizing 6-4, Marshall and son 7-2, C. P. Cement 6-4, Titaghur Paper 12-4, Calcutta Steam Navigation 108, B. I. Corporation (ord) 8-8 and (def) 17, B. I. Tobacco 2, Fairbairn Lawson 4-14, Madan Theatres 6-12, Hassimara Tea 42-12.

Debentures:—8 per cent. Champaran Sugar par, 5 per cent. (1916) Calcutta Port Trust 73, 5 per cent Clive Buuildings 75.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling threeadn nineteen thirty-two pence and demand Bills one shilling three and five-eighth pence.

GOAL BEFORE GUJERAT.

MR. VALLABHAI PATEL AGAINST PICKETING.

GUJERAT PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, June 26.

The annual general meeting of the voters of Deskroi Taluka Samita was held here last evening in the Premabhai Hall, under the presidentship of Sjt. Vallabhai Patel. After the reading of the annual report containing an interesting account of the propaganda work done in Ahmedabad and Deskroi villages during the year. The meeting then elected eleven members for the Gujerat Provincial Committee. Amongst those elected are Messrs. Vallabhai Patel, Indulal Yagnik, Dr. Kanuga Imamsaheb, Swaminarayan, Balubhai Thakore and Ganesh Mavlankar.

SJT. PATEL ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Mr. Vallabhai Patel was then unanimously elected president of the Deskroi Taluka Samita, in spite of his express desire to be relieved from the responsibility of that office, in view of the fact that he had to work as president of the Provincial District and Taluka Committees. A touching scene was enacted when the whole meeting earnestly pressed Sjt. Vallabhai to accept office and guide them in the present struggle.

Messrs. Hariprasad Mehta and Jiwanlal Diwan were elected secretary and treasurer respectively. The Executive Committee of twenty-one members from Ahmedabad and Deskroi villages was next elected.

After the elections were over, Mr. Patel spoke impressively on the present situation and the duty of Gujerat. He appealed to all those present to vigorously carry out the constructive programme, so that Gujerat could give a proper account of itself before the bar of the country. The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Commission was about to visit Gujerat and he therefore called upon all workers whether elected on different committees or not to put on a greater effort, so that the roving commission may carry the impression that Gujerat knew and did its duty well.

PICKETING TO BE DISCONTINUED.

He said that he was asked by some to start picketing of cloth and liquor shops, but he emphatically discountenanced picketing in the present circumstances since, experience in other provinces clearly showed that it did more harm than good to the cause. He cited the instance of one cloth merchant in Agra who approached the Collector there with the request to prosecute picketers and an offer of Rs. 5,000 to enable Government to send picketers to jail. Finally he appealed to all to help him to steer the movement successfully. The different Taluka Samities of Ahmedabad district will elect their members for the Gujerat Provincial Committee during the next four days and the new Provincial Committee will meet at Godhra on 2nd July. Intimation has been received that the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Commission will visit Gujerat on 10th July.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

WITHDRAWAL OF JAPANESE TROOPS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 26.

The Japanese Consul General, in a press note states that the following important communique was issued by the Japanese Government on 24th instant:—The Japanese Government have decided to withdraw all the Japanese troops from the maritime province of Siberia by the end of October, 1922. Suitable steps will be taken for the protection of resident Japanese subjects.

EUROPEAN ENGINEER SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 26.

Condon, a European Electrical Engineer, formerly employed at Morrisons, Allahabad, has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisionment for cheating in respect of a Banjo which he purchased from Messrs. Kidd and Co. without intention of paying for it.

PUNJAB GOVT.S' REPUDIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 26.

In a press note the Punjab Government states an article in the "Bandemataram" on June 15th complains that letters and telegrams to that paper are being intercepted. Except in the case of a telegram which falls under the provision of section 5 of the Indian Telegraphs Act no communication whether postal or telegraphic are withe'd from any person. Whenever a telegram is with held Information of the fact is given to the sender.

KATHIAWAD.

LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION.

III.

(BY POPATLAL L. CHUDGAR.)

As for the law and system of Government followed in the Agency areas after the assumption of direct administration over them, it seems that no settled procedure was adopted in the beginning. At times the Political Agent on his own authority framed rules and applied them to the Agency areas. Whenever he thought it necessary he obtained the sanction of the Bombay Government. Sometimes the Bombay Government issued notifications and gave them the force of law: at times the Government of India did likewise and things continued in this manner till 1902. In the year 1879 an Act known as the Foreign Jurisdiction Act was passed by the Indian Legislature which is Act 21 of 1879. That Act says that "by treaty, capitulation, agreement, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means the Governor-General of India in Council has power and jurisdiction within diverse places beyond the limits of British India," and after so stating it proceeds to regulate the exercise of that jurisdiction so far as it was competent for the Indian Legislature to do so, that is to say, so far as it affected persons for whom that legislature could make laws. Considerable doubts arose as to the power of the Political Agent, the Bombay Government and the Government of India to make laws and regulations for Kathiawad as none of these bodies could point to any Act of Parliament conferring these powers upon them and it seemed that after the passing of the Government of India Act 1858 (21 and 22 Victoria Chapter 106) which defined the powers of the Governor-General of India in Council, he had no more powers than those which the Act conferred upon him, and everything that he and his subordinate Government of Bombay did in Kathiawad was irregular and *ultra-vires*.

With a view to set all these doubts at rest, an order-in-Council was issued by His Majesty in Council in 1902 which is known as the "Indian Foreign Jurisdiction Order-in-Council, 1902" by article 5 of which everything done in Kathiawar prior to that was validated and confirmed. Since the passing of this order, all notifications, resolutions, orders, rules, regulations etc. are expressed to be made by the Government of India in exercise of the powers conferred by this order and by the Bombay Government by virtue of powers delegated to them by the Government of India under this order. It is important to notice here that whenever a notification is issued the authority for it is cited in the following form:—"In exercise of the powers delegated under the Indian Foreign Jurisdiction order in Council 1902 by the Governor-General-in-Council in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2859 I.A. dated 19th June 1903 and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct etc. etc." Thus, besides citing the authority of the Indian Foreign Jurisdiction Order in Council the phrase "all other powers enabling him in this behalf" is always added which indicates that the Government themselves do not know and have never cared to ascertain what those powers are and how they are derived. There are at present certain special laws in force in Kathiawad Agency such as the Agency Police Law, the Akbari rules, municipal rules for civil stations and the like. Some enactments of the British Indian legislature are applied *ad verbatim* such as the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Contract Act, the Code of Civil Procedure etc. There is a special Law of Limitation for the Agency areas.

CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION.

This question is as interesting as it is embarassing. It is indeed very difficult to determine the exact constitutional powers under which ever since 1802 all the things were done in Kathiawad by the Agents of the East India Company. One thing, however, is clear that by the time the connection of the Company with Kathiawad began, British Parliament had assumed considerable control over the affairs of the East India Company and everything in the nature of making war, or treaties with Native States and acquisition of territory etc., could be done only under powers given to the Company by Parliament. It is clear that the treaties and agreements made with the Peishwa in 1802 and 1817 and with the Gaikwad in 1820 and the various engagements entered into with the Chiefs of the Province during that time and after were all made by virtue and in exercise of the powers derived by the Company partly from their various charters but more from the various Acts of Parliament regulating the Company's affairs. (Vide Section 34 and 35 of Pitt's Act, 1784, 24 George III. Section 2 C. 25.). Thus the gradual acquisition and establishment of Sovereign rights in the Province of Kathiawad whatever their nature and extent from the year 1802 down to 1858 by the East India Company must be deemed to have been acquired under the same powers derived from the British Parliament as all the similar rights acquired in territories known as British India. It is also clear that though actual territories were not formally acquired, very extensive rights were acquired and enjoyed and with the exception of the territories under the first and second class States, all the other parts of the province were certainly *under the Government of the East India Company* at the time when the Act of 1858 (21 and 22 Vict. C. 106) was passed and it is submitted that by that Act all those rights vested in the Crown and passed under the operation of that Act and all subsequent Acts of the British Parliament regulating the Government of India. (Vide Section 1, 2, 4 of the Government of India Act 1858).

Section 1 of that Act provides, "The Government of the territories now in the possession of or under the Government of the East India Company and all powers in relation to Government vested in or exercised by the said Company in trust for Her Majesty shall cease to be vested in or exercised by the said Company and all territories in the possession or under the Government of the said Company and all rights vested in or which if this Act had not been passed might have been exercised by the said Company in relation to any territories, shall become vested in Her Majesty and be exercised in her name and for the purposes of this Act "India" shall mean the territories vested in Her Majesty as aforesaid and all territories which may become vested in Her Majesty by virtue of any such rights as aforesaid."

The above provisions make it abundantly clear that those parts of Kathiawad which were under the Government of the East India Company did pass to the crown and that the tribute which was receivable by the East India Company became a part of the revenues of India. This Act reserves no powers to the Governor-General in Council or to the Secretary of State to govern the province of Kathiawad in any manner different from the rest of India and it is clear, therefore, that the classification of the territories and the defining of their powers and the assumption of limited powers and the undertaking of full administration of certain certain other territories in 1866 behind the back of the British Parliament and the Indian legislature, was absolutely ultra vires and neither the Secretary of State, nor the Governor-General of India in Council much less the Bombay Government had any power to do so. It was equally beyond the powers of all these authorities to make and promulgate all such laws and regulations that they did, and the whole Government of the Agency areas and the conferring of powers on States of 3rd class and downwards etc. was absolutely illegal. Either all these States however small were absolutely independent or they had no powers at all. This illegality was discovered perhaps in 1902, though, it is presumable that the passing of the "India Foreign Jurisdiction Order-in-Council 1902" by His Majesty in Council was clearly the result of this discovery.

THE ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

A study of the Foreign Jurisdiction Order-in-Council at once reveals the fact that the Governor-General of India in Council had absolutely no powers to do anything that they had been doing in Kathiawad ever since 1858 and that powers had to be expressly conferred upon trem; not only that but it was further found necessary to validate and confirm all that had been done till then and that is done by article 5 of the Order. It is submitted that under the English constitution the legality of this Order-in-Council is also open to question. No power is reserved to the King-in-Coincil by any Acts of Parliament from 1858 downwards to legislate by an Order-in-Colncil for any part of India nor has he the right as Sovereign to legislate independently of Parliament (See Dicey's Law of Constitution, 8th Edition 1920, p. 48-49). Again the preamble and the provisions of this Order-in-Council are so vague and wide that under it the Governor-General of India in Council may do whatever he likes without any restriction upon his powers. Such a power the King of England never possessed and could not, therefore, confer upon the Governor-General of India in Council. Even the Act 31 Henry VIII. C.8 which empowered the King to legislate by means of proclamations had this exception viz., that "the King could not make a proclamation which would be prejudicial to any person's inheritance, offices, liberties, goods, chattels, or life;" of course this power of the King of England was abolished in the reign of Edward the Sixth and has never been since revived, and yet we have the Indian Foreign Jurisdiction Order-in-Council which vests almost unlimited powers in the Governor-General and it is claimed under the authority of this order that the Government of Bombay can deport any man without charge or trial for any period from the Agency areas and the Civil Stations, at their sweet will.

PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENTS.

The constitutional position of Kathiawad came up for decision before the Privy Council on two occasions. The first was in the year 1876 or thereabout; the facts from which that case arose are fully set forth in the judgment of their Lordships reported in I.L.R. 1 Bom. p. 369). There are passages in this judgment showing that their Lordships were inclined to hold that Kathiawad was British territory but as the issues in the case could be decided independently of the question whether Kathiawad was or was not British territory, their Lordships refrained from expressing any definite opinion on the point. There are three other cases of the Bombay High Court which refer to the status of the Civil Stations of Rajkot and Wadhwan in which it has been decided that these stations do not form part of British territory. The position of these Civil Stations is peculiar. The lands on which they are established have been obtained on lease from the Indian States who have also ceded the civil and criminal jurisdiction over the lands in the same way as jurisdiction over Railway lines has been ceded and whether these lands form part of British India or not, it is submitted that the exercise of jurisdiction over these stations must be regulated by British Parliament and the Government of India have no power to make laws for these stations unless authorized by an Act of Parliament to do so.

CONCLUSIONS.

The conclusions arising from the above discussion may be stated as follows:—

(1) That with the exception of the territories belonging to the first and second class States, all the other territories in Kathiawad were virtually under the government of the East India Company in 1858 and that they passed to the Crown in 1858 by operation of the Government of India Act 1858 by operation of the Government of India Act 1858 (21 and 22 Vict. C. 106).

(2) That at least the Agency areas are for all pracical purposes part of British India and that everything done in conducting their administration without any Act of the British Parliament is illegal and that the areas are within the jurisdiction of the Indian legislatures.

It may be mentioned here that these conclusions are strengthened by the fact that all the tribute and other revenues derived from these Agency areas and all expenditure incurred in their administration are accounted for in the British Indian Budget and are perhaps embodied in the annual finance bill.

(To be continued.)

*The first and second articles of the series appeared on June 19 and 22.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES BY TURKS.

ANGLO OTTOMAN SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES.

The following is circulated by Arthur Field, Hon. Secretary of the Anglo-Ottoman Society, 23, Ilminster Gardens, Battersea, London, S. W., in Great Britain, with the request as under:—"Kindly ask your Member of Parliament immediately to bring the requests, embodied in the statement, to the notice of H. M. Government with his own expression of personal support:—

"The Anglo-Ottoman Society, representing friends of Turkey in Great Britain, has received a cablegram from the Central Khilafat Committee of Bombay, representing the Musulman population of India, with the following information.

Mr. Chotani, president of the Khilafat Committee of India, has issued the following statement:—

"Musulmans view with alarm the sudden demand by the British Government for an Allied Commission of Enquiry into alleged atrocities by Turks on Greeks.

"The British Cabinet has still to clear itself from the charge of being pro-Greek, brought two months ago by Mr. Montagu. The tone and temper of Mr. Chamberlain's statements in Parliament suggest an anti-Turkish bais. The Turks should be presumed innocent till found guilty. The Greeks have already been found guilty of brutal atrocities, by an Inter-Allied Inquiry Cimmission.

"Mr. Chamberlain seems to suggest that intrigues against their rulers in time of war, by Ottoman Greeks in the Pontus, are justifiable and not deserving deportation.

"In order to secure a real Inquiry, tending to reconciliation between East and West, the Imperial Government should (1) Authorise immediately the publication of the Report of the Inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry into Greek atrocities in Smyrna; (2) Muslim fear and suspicion by refutation of the charge of Philhellenism brought by Mr. Montagu; (3) Appoint Muslim delegates, equal with Chistians, on Inquiry Commission; (4) appoint delegate or delegates chosen by the Indian Khilafat movement, in order to represent the Indian public (not Government) at the Inquiry; (5) Quarantee the Kemalists and Muslim generally that the Inquiry is not made with the purpose of spying on the Kemalist strength and positions; (6) Extend the scope of the Inquiry to include atrocities by the Greeks on Muslims; (7) Forbid the Greek negotiation of a loan in Britain till a Near East settlement is reached.

"Only provided these conditions are fulfilled can Muslims of the Empire and the world cease to regard the proposal as anti-Islamic propaganda, originating in false allegations of deceived Christian missionaries, and fostered by the British Government trying to force a Near East decision in the Greek favour and to enable the British Government further to assist Greece in criminal designs on Muslim territory life and property.

"If the British Government is to-day disposed to do justice to Turkey and to conciliate Islam, let them first proclaim the truth of Greek outrages in Anatolia, then proceed to inquire into the allegations against the Turks."

"PANIC IN THE 'EGYPT'"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Baptista by his lucid account of the Egypt disaster constructed from the stories of the surviving Goanese Stewards has done a service to all lovers of justice and fair-play. As you rightly point out in your editorial columns, Mr. Baptista's version bears, on the face of it, a greater impress of truth than the sensational stories of gallant Captain Carr and other European passengers, stories obviously manufactured for propaganda purposes. If anybody was to blame it was presumably the Captain and the officers of the ship who did not earlier realize the gravity of the situation. The rushing of the water into the cabins was the first intimation of impending danger, and at that stage there does not appear to have been much time for the mock-heroics with which Reuter and the mail papers have regaled us. To a student of history these stories of heroism and cowardice appear to be as myths to be classed with the myths with which history is too often full. It may not be generally known that Charles Kingsley gave up his chair of modern history at Oxford because he said he considered history "largely a lie." William Tell was a myth; the siege of Troy is largely a myth; the Spartans at Thermopylae were not 300 but at least 7,000; Nero was not a monster, he did not kill his mother nor fiddle over burning Rome; Alfred never allowed the cakes to burn, nor ventured into the Danish camp disguised as a minstrel; the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo never uttered by famous words, "Up guards, and at them." The Government of India is not a paternal administration. These and other myths have persisted as history and—except, perhaps, the last—will persist till the end of time. And whatever may be the report of the Committee on the "Egypt" disaster, the courage and heroism of the men and women of British breed and the cowardice of the Indian crew will be myths that will live in history.—Yours, etc.,

FABIOLUS.

MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

POLICY OF THE CORPORATION.

"SOMETHING ROTTEN AT THE BOTTOM."

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khun presiding, when consideration was given to a letter regarding the prevalence of virulent malaria in the city, particularly in the Fort. In the course of discussion the malaria methods of the Corporation were much criticised, particularly those which closed down the wells and tanks in the city and left malaria flourishing. Ultimately the question was referred to the Medical Relief Committee with a recommendation that the report be submitted to the Corporation within six weeks. With regard to the Khoja Mohalla nuisance a committee was appointed to go into the question.

The Corporation considered a letter from a Mr. E. H. Curling of Cox and Company, regarding the prevalence of Malaria in Bombay, especially within the area bounded by Hornby Road, Esplanade Road and Waudby Road. The Commissioner had reported that the prevalence of, and increase in Malaria, was due to building operations, flooding of underground basements, the return of troops from Malaria injected districts in Palestine and Mesopotamia and the increase in population, with overcrowding resulting from the same. The Commission stated in his report, among other things, that the difficulties militating against the adoption of similar preventive measures, as those adopted in other countries for stamping out the disease were the use of well water in Bombay for religious purposes. "Progress will be slow" he said "until the provision of an adequate supply of water and improved drainage, but there is no reason why we should abstain from action in the meanwhile." He suggested the appointment of additional staff at a cost of Rs. 81,356 per year.

Dr. M. C. Javle in moving that the letter be referred to the Medical Relief Committee said although the Corporation had abolished the office of the second Assistant to the Health Officer, the work of Malaria had necessitated his re-appointment. They had wrecklessly given sanction to fill all wells and tanks, but Malaria was where it was and he did not see any use in going on with their methods.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla seconded.

WORK OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said here was an instance of the way such matters were dealt with by the executive. A previous matter like this had been shelved for a long time and he thought the report was an unsatisfactory one. The staff was quite sufficient for their needs and he thought that because the manager of an English firm had written to them the question had assumed such an importance. Otherwise the matter might have rested where it was. Because the Sanitary Commissioner had said that Malaria had increased, owing to the reduction of the staff, they were going he said, to increase the staff. He had gone through some of the old reports from the Health officer and nowhere had he said that the staff was insufficient to cope with Malaria. He complained that the work done by the department was not good and sufficient.

Dr. J. V. Vorha said they had been misguided by their expert Dr. Bentley. The methods employed by them were quite wrong and they must have some new methods. They must educate the public to the dangers of the disease and they must take care that it was not spread by the carriers. He wanted the whole Malaria policy to be revised in the Committee.

Dr. Batliwalla thought the staff asked for was absolutely necessary. The staff would only require Rs. 3,000 per month and if that was the only amount required to reduce the death-rate, then they should employ that staff at once.

"SOMETHING ROTTEN AT THE BOTTOM."

Mr. V. J. Patel said that was the first time he had found the Chairman of the Standing Committee speaking as he had done. But he could not congratulate him on the proposition he had moved. He wanted to know, whose resolution Dr. Javle had moved, and if it was Standing Committee's then there was something rotten at the bottom. It was the duty of the Standing Committee,—those twelve wise gentlemen sitting there,—to put forward definite proposals before the Corporation and not put the whole matter before the Corporation simply for orders. He congratulated Mr. Curling on the attention he had been able to secure from the Corporation in so short a time.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker could not congratulate Dr. Javle on the policy he had adopted. He thought Dr. Javle was not doing his work properly. The Commissioner's policy was absolutely uniform and the letter did not receive particular attention simply because it was written by Mr. Curling. He did not see any necessity of sending the matter to the Committee, but they should pass the proposals straight way. He moved an amendment approving of the proposals submitted by the Commissioner.

Sir D. M. Petit said it was a question of the highest importance which affected not only one class of persons but all classes, whether rich or poor. It concerned the progress and prosperity of the city. They should pay the greatest attention to such proposals from whatever sources they might come. He had no objection to referring the matter to the Standing Committee provided the question was not shelved there. He wanted the report to be made by the Committee within six weeks.

Dr. Javle agreed to it.

Mr. W. T. Hallai thought it was a proposition which merely required to be recorded. They could never expect Malaria to go out of Bombay and that was his opinion even before the Malaria Committee was appointed. He was now confirmed in that opinion and it was sheer waste of time and money to adopt the new measures. If anything had been done it was to terrorise the poor people to close down the wells. The waste had been too much and it was now high time to stop it. He moved an amendment that the letter of the Commissioner be recorded.

For want of a seconder the amendment fell to the ground.

Mr. H. Cocke said it was not proper to say that because their methods had not succeeded in the past in eradicating Malaria they should give them up now. As a representative of the Chamber of Commerce he supported the proposal.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram also supported the proposition.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved that the "question" be now put." This was accepted and further discussion was stopped.

The original proposition was then adopted.

KHOJA MOHALLA NUISANCE.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. S. G. M. Refaie and other residents of Khoja Mohalla regarding the nuisance caused by a nightsoil depot, latrines etc., in the vicinity of the Mosque in the Khoja Street. A Sub-Committee of the Corporation had suggested the erection of a wall between the mosque and the latrines. The dust bin carts etc. were to be removed at once.

The Standing Committee had resolved that the applicants should be informed in the terms of the Sub-Committee's report and Dr. Javle moved accordingly in the Corporation.

Dr. M. C. Javle in moving the Standing Committees said substantial progress had been made in this matter although he did not know whether it was satisfactory to the people of Khoja Mohalla.

Mr. Mody seconded.

Mr. A. K. A. H. Daud said it was most improper to have latrines near a mosque and he wanted the whole thing to be removed at once. He moved an amendment that the *katchra* carts be removed forthwith and that early steps be taken to remove the nightsoil depot.

Dr. Vora, seconding, said he did not know why the Standing Committee and the Commissioner were resolved not to remove the whole thing from near the mosque. It was not proper to have this nuisance near the mosque any longer.

Dr. Viegas did not see why they should have latrines near a mosque; this nuisance had gone on not for one or two years, but for a very long time. They should not allow such latrines to exist near a religious place.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla did not see how the depot could be removed as it was standing there even before the mosque was built.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said the question was whether the nightsoil depot should be removed or the mosque should be removed and there could be only one answer to such a question and that the religious feelings of their brethren should not be injured.

DECREES OF THE COMMISSIONER.

Mr. V. J. Patel said he was surprised of all things that Mr. Haveliwalla, a Mahomedan lawyer with "great practice" at the bar should have supported the proposition. Because a nuisance was there even before the mosque was built they had no prescriptive right to keep a nuisance for ever. The nuisance was there and even now the *kutchra* carts had not been removed. The place was a "hell on earth" "and the place was also very crowded. The carts were kept very close to the mosque and they were a great nuisance. He did not see why they should have a nightsoil depot there when there were other depots. They had already passed a resolution that there should be no *kutchra depots* near places of worship and *dharmashalas*. The Standing Committee was there merely to adopt the decrees of the Commissioner and he wanted to say that straightway. Because the Standing Committee did not want to take the responsibility on itself it had appointed a Sub-committee and so things had gone on and nothing had been done so far to remove the nuisance. The letter of complaint was written in January 1921 and it had come before them now, merely to say ditto to the Committees and Commissioner's recommendations. That was an intolerable state of things and he wanted to say that the Commissioner was all-powerful in the Corporation.

Mr. H. P. Mody said on a two months' acquaintance Mr. Patel had found out that the Commissioner was all-powerful in the Corporation. That was not a proper statement to make. The depot and the mosque had stood side by side for 30 years and never was there a complaint before. It was the Standing Committee which had forced the hands of the Commissioner and not he theirs. It was an extremely difficult matter to find out a remedy for this nuisance. They had considered the question from the standpoint of Mahomedans and they thought the erection of a big wall enclosing the depot would mitigate the nuisance to some extent. The Committee itself was unable to find any other site for the depot. He thought, if they were not satisfied with the proposition, it was better to appoint a Committee consisting of the members who objected in order to find out a new site.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported the proposition as the mosque came after the depot.

Mr. S. C. Barodawalla said it was wrong to say that the nuisance should continue because it was there. The applicants had written to the Commissioner long before they had written to the Corporation. The fact was they did not know then whom to approach. It was a full order to pass the resolution at once. He wanted the appointment of a Committee to suggest ways and means for the removal of the nuisance and not for shelving the question altogether. He wanted to tell them that if they did not remove the nuisance somebody else would do so. He did not want to use threats as some of the older members like Mr. Baptista used "when they lost their heads". (Laughter.) He did not want to use threats he said and he moved an amendment that a Committee should be appointed to suggest ways and means for the removal of the nuisance.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar seconding said it was wrong to say that the nuisance was there for the last forty years. The locality was not so crowded before as it was now and he hoped the report would be made within the next 30 days and that the nuisance would be entirely removed.

The Commissioner supporting the amendment appealed to the Corporation not to do things hastily. They were all anxious to remove the nuisance as soon as possible but the question must be considered very carefully.

Mr. W. T. Hallai also supported the amendment of Mr. Barodawalla.

Mr. Daud withdrew his own amendment and Mr. Barodawalla's amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday.

INDIANS IN COLONIES.

MR. MANILAL ON THEIR SUFFERINGS.

"Indian and in Fiji and Elsewhere" was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by Mr. D. M. Manilal of Fiji fame, before a large and representative gathering at Dadar on Sunday evening. He described how the declaration of late Queen Victoria enjoining equality of status to Indians without any distinction of caste and creed and the despatches of Lord Salsibury urging his countrymen to show fellow feeling towards Indians were utterly ignored in the colonised territories, especially in Fiji: Mauritius, British Guiana and Canada. The principal question, the speaker averred, which now affected Indians seriously was whether they would any longer continue to be regarded as slaves out side. Slaves at home must be treated as slaves abroad. Unless they brought about a thorough reformation in their social fabric they could not command respect from other nations. He believed the ill-treatment meted out to Indians might serve as a sort of retribution for their folly of maintaining the suicidal Brahmanis dignity against the untouchables and also their incapacity to organise themselves and to form that glorious character which was essential in nation-building. We have created, continued Mr. Manilal such artificial necessities that it is difficult for us to lead the life of simplicity. He paid a tribute to the Khadi movement which had brought about an atmosphere of simplicity.

He then related one incident in Fiji when he was there. Indians were shot on account of an alleged breakage of a bridge. He asserted this was a sheer lie and "diplomacy," which was another word for lying. True it was another bridge was broken by some eight miles off nearly eight hours before by a different mob. But the particular people who were shot were sitting beside the bridge and some of them were approaching the head-quarter to remonstrate for the release of some labourers. But when the question of shooting was raised in the House of Commons the Under-Secretary declared the only cause of the shooting had been that the Indians were deliberating to break the bridge and they were about to overpower the small European community!

Mr. Manilal severely criticised some so-called prominent men of Bombay who insinuated that he was playing the role of Sivajee in Fiji and organising a sort of revolution. He said these people were either knaves or fools, as they could not realise that it was impossible to make war with poor unarmed labourers.

Refering to the abolition of slavery by Britain, Mr. Manilal said it was purely an act of a few noble-hearted Englishmen but that the majority of them were not actuated by the same impulse was amply evidenced in the British support accorded to South Americans in the Civil War in America who championed slavery. In Mauritius, Kenya, Fiji and South Africa Indians were ill-treated. They had no rooms in hotels, seats in municipal tramcars and even in post office separate windows were provided for the coloured and the white for delivery of letters. Although Australia and New Zealand closed their doors against Indian emigration, they did not treat Indians with that contempt with which they were treated in South Africa. The feeling, he said, was akin to an untouchable acquiring the hand of a Brahmin girl. In Transvaal no dark person could by law marry a white girl.

MR. SASTRI'S MISSION.

Refering to Mr. Sastri's mission Mr. Manilal said Mr. Sastri was not working as a proper physician. There were no acute grievances in Australia and New Zealand, and what grievances were there could have been remedied by other methods than by the visit of Mr. Sastri to those places. He declared even some members of the Deputation sent by the Indian Government to Fiji realised the futility of Mr. Sastri's visit. He suggested Mr. Sastri ought to try first to mitigate the severe distress of Indians in South Africa and Fiji.

Mr. Manilal then frankly admitted he could not label himself as a Non-cooperator or a cooperator. Wherever he fond truth he would adhere to it. But his study of history led him to believe Indian Government could extend to them no help as a number of capitalists of England were engaged in exploiting England as well as the British Empire. The only remedy left to them was formation of character and fitting themselves both mentally and physically. Mr. Manilal believed in the development of indiginous industries, which would withold the hands of British exploiters and hasten the dawn of Swaraj. He then described the horrors of repatriation of Indians from Fiji and Kenya, who were sure to die like ants in Indian villages poverty-striken. In conclusion Mr. Manilal approved of a scheme of social service in the colonies for reforming the morale of the Indian labour there.

IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

A Dhar correspondent writes:—Desbhakta Chhotelall Kashiram, General Secretary of the D. C. Committee, Indore, and a prominent Non-co-operator of Central India, who was arrested at Dhar and sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment by Mr. Arcot, City Magistrate on 25th May, is kept in a Solitary Cell. He had, it is stated, decreased in weight from 128 lbs. to 112 lbs.

GHAZI MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

Mr. Robert Dunn, Ex-Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, and Aide for intelligence to the U. S. High Commissioner in Turkey (1919-1921) contributes a very informing article to the May number of the "World's Work" dealing with the Angora movement and Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

The Nationalist Movement.

The Turkish Nationalist Movement, he explains, expressed a revolt within the fold. Turkey defeated in the World War, with which the Allies signed an armistice in 1918. The causes of this rising were the same as the reasons for which it opposed the Greek and the French invasions of Turkish lands. They were:—

(1) The decision of Paris to partition the really Moslem areas of Turkey under European and Greek control, (2) Inability or unwillingness of Europe to support her pretentions in Asia Minor with sufficient military force, (3) Importance of the Constantinople Government, which when the Allies took control of it at the Armistice, became a puppet in their hands, unrepresentative of the defeated Turkish people, (4 and chiefly) The Greek occupation of Smyrna in May 1919.

This occupation drove all Turks with vitality and patriotism into conspiracy and revolt against the Allies. Those in the capital, threatened with arrest, fled from a Government made weak and venal by the jealousies and opposed aims of the European desmembered Turkey. They joined their kind in Anatolia.

Turkey at the Armistice was the Allies best-beaten enemy. Enver and Taalat Pashas were in light the Committee of Union and Progress was destroyed, German influence dead. The Turk conceded, lost Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and control of the Straits. In a peace then, he would have swallowed even banishment of the Caliphate to Brusa.

At that time, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, a Salonika Mussalman, with some Levantine Christian or Jewish blood, was stationed in the Turkish War Office at Constantinople. He was the distinguished young general who had checked the British advance in 1915 at Gallipoli (Anaforta) and had been an enemy of Enver Pasha and of the German Alliance. He was the leader of this movement. (The writer then describes the circumstances leading to the Greek occupation of Smyrna and the Congress at Sivas.).

The Sivas Congress

"One day, while two weeks on horseback from Sivas, I saw a line of Turkish Cavalry drawn up along the roadside in a desert valley blue with wild bachelors-buttons. Its captain told me that he was waiting for the Inspector General of the Army, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, to pass on his way to Erzerum. Next day, in a canyon of the upper Euphrates river, I met an automobile carrying the General's Staff—four smart young officers with brown aiguillettes but the Pasha himself was travelling alone by a mountain trial.

For days there after I kept meeting delegates to the Erzerum Congress. Weathered horsemen from the uplands with gay sashes and full saddlebag passed me where the green bristle of poplars on the parched cliffs marked villages straight out of Scripture. All Islam seemed headed for Erezerum. I had the feeling that I was witnessing then the birth of some far-reaching cause. Thus our fore-fathers converged upon Philadelphia in 1776 to sign the Declaration.

At a telegraph office near Sivas, on July 10th, the wire flashed a message from Erzerum to Constantinople. "General Mustafa Kemal Pasha has resigned his Commission", it said, "since owing to the critical situation with the Greeks and Armenians he will be of more service to his country out of the Army. He was presiding at the Congress.

No sign of insurrection was apparent at Sivas. On my way to Samsoun on the Black Sea then occupied by the British troops; I encountered Colonel Refet Bey Commandat of the Third Army. He too, had "resigned", and hoping to make an attempt which the British had made,—and later admitted—to kidnap him aboard a destroyer.

All this is important in view of British statements at Kemal "escaped from Constantinople". As an official in the Turkish War office at the capital, he was under British control. He was actually sent to Sivas by the British to quell the reported rebellion there. This was stated to me by a major of the British Intelligence Service, and to another American of the highest standing by a British general.

In 1919 and 1920.

The years 1919 and 1920 saw Constantinople, the centre and pulse of the whole Near East, descend into the shadows of illusion and diplomatic error which only now are clearing. This was not the fault of the Allied High Commissions and military forces there. These, especially the British were not in sympathy with their imperalist politicians at home to whose policies they had to conform.

The paper Governments at Stamboul fell regularly, "every Tuesday at 3 p.m. British, French and Italians intrigued to control them. Sycophant politicians around a weak Sultan and a Crown Prince drawn towards Kemal, played upon Allied dissensions to separate the powers apart. A secret British Turkish Treaty, probably a forgery, was traced to French Embassy. Troops guarded all embassies except that of the United States. Mass meetings in Stamboul denounced the Smyrna business and fanned Moslem solidarity. Military consorship kept the populace in a fool's paradise. Ammunition dumps were robbed or blown up.

A Turkish delegation to Paris to negotiate peace failed fatuously. It merely represented the importance and discord of the Allies who had licensed it. The Nationalists repudiated the mission.

After a feint to appease the Nationalists, the British tried to smother the movement. They intrigued with the Kurds of northern Mesopotamia for a rising against Kemal. They fought him with propaganda that he led a pan-Islamic plot and was allied militarily with Bolshevism was controlled by Enver and the Young Turk Party—all untrue.

Second Congress.

In September, Mustafa Kemal called a second congress at Sivas. It issued fervid manifestoes, appeals to the Sultan, even one to America. The Allies, disgusted with the vain but malleable Grand Vizier, Damad Ferid Pasha, a British tool, substituted a semi-Nationalist ministry under Ali Riza Pasha. Misssions for compromise were sent to Anatolia, and deserted to Kemal. Yielding to his pressure, Riza ordered elections throughout the country for the Chamber of Deputies, dissolved since the Armistice. These proceeded with the charges of corruption and intimidation by Nationalists and British respectively. Pressure was brought to keep all Christian elements from the polls. In the main the elections were fair, and representative. Delegates gathered at Constantinople in 1920, *overwhelmingly* Nationalist in sentiment: but the Allies forbade them to function.

The French in Cilicia.

The French occupation of Cilicia, relieving British troops stationed there, now repeated on a large scale the Greek war around Smyrna. Foreseeing trouble, the French had tried to win Nationalist tolerance. They failed. They employed insufficient forces and inexcusable tactics. They used the American Legion from France as guides and spies—a direct challenge to the Moslem—and occupied the cities with truculence and insult. Long and bloody sieges followed in Marash, Ourfa, Aintab. French relief columns were cut off. Many Armenians were massacred. Intermittent warfare, with the anomaly of armistice, lasted until the separate treaty of last October. Mustafa Kemal had moved his "capital" to Angora. Encouraged by the strength of partisans, Riza's War Ministers was dismissed for supplying arms and officers to the Nationalists. So tense had the situation become that two weeks after a naval demonstration ashore from the British Atlantic Squadron, Constantinople was occupied by the Allies and Martial Law was declared on March 16, 1920.

Allied Occupation Of Constantinople.

While guns of the Atlantic Squadron were trained on Stamboul, 4000 blue jackets landed, and Indian troops took over with little bloodshed all government offices and strategic points, arresting prominent Turks wholesale. The occupation bore the hallmark of the Supreme Council at Paris. A proclamation stated that its prime object was to protect the Christian inhabitants of Turkey. This irony was not lost upon the Allied High Commissioners themselves. Since the Armistice, nothing whatever had bee done by the Allied troops for that end. All the Military dispositions had been at strategic points to safe-guard European political aims in Turkey. This had further endangered, rather than protected, the native Christians.

And the occupation everywhere stimulated rather than over-awed the Nationalists. It intensified the feeling against the Allies specially the British. Their prestige throughout the Moslem world was damaged by a cavalier handling of the high-born Turks under arrest. Many taken were shipped to Malta, but the more important patriots escaped to Angora. The Chamber was dissolved, the Riza Ministry was dismissed, and Damad Ferid Pasha, again in "power" formally declared the state of rebellion.

The capital was now completely cut off from the interior. There Nationalist bands, "tchetties," drove a British force on the Anatolian railway to the coast, taking many prisoners. British Control officers in Nationalist areas were arrested and held.

The First Greek Advance.

Plainly force alone could destroy the rising. None of the Allies would or could furnish troops. The one logical solution was for the Greek Army, long in the field to reinforce its front, and pull the Allies chestnuts out of the fire. The large territorial concessions to Greece made by Paris assured this. The "regular" Kemalist army numbered only about 20,000, but the irregular "tchetties" spring an equal number of Greeks indeed by British material and officers, engaged them in prolonged guerilla warfare.

(Mr. Dunn then describes the failure of the first Greek advance and the circumstances that led to the London Conference.).

Angora on the eye of its decisive struggle with the Greeks was self-reliant and secretive. The Government was too young to be split by factions, Kemal's hand too strong. The feeling against the British was popularly bitter, but the Government realised the wisdom of their eventual friendship and secretly was negotiating with them. Yet all Turks delighted to discuss the recent hanging of the British-India spy, Mustapha Saghir for an alleged attempt to assasinate Mustafa Kemal.

Plot of Assasination.

Poison was the method charged. The confession and correspondence with the British officers of Saghir, an Indian civil official, indicated that he had been sent to Angora to effect this. Veiled hints of the science had been made to me at Constantinople. The case still demands full explanation by the British in view of the present American relations with the Empire. Such secret methods, if authorised by the Government, put any country outside the civilised pale.

The Angora Government admitted about Bouillon that he had brought new French proposals, and taken away Turkish ones, but would discuss neither. An atmosphere favourable to us at Paris was dwelt upon.

Meeting with Angora Representatives.

At our meeting, Mustafa Kemal Pasha was curious about American relations with the Allies at Constantinople. He had previously sent our Embassy a plea for recognition of his Government. I told him that since Constantinople had broken off relations with America in 1917, any initiative for the resumption must come from actual representatives of the Turkish people. I submitted to him 13 written questions, which he later answered in writing, all rather evasively.

The National Pact.

Youssuf Kemal Bey, Minister of foreign Affairs (his wife a graduate of Constantinople College) was present, and discussion always reverted to the "National Pact." This declaration of the Sivas Congress stated, simply the Nationalists' militant determination for full control of administration within the Turkish populated frontiers of Anatolia and Thrace. As Youssuf said:—

"We bow to defeat in the great war. Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, must be lost to us just as Austria has lost Hungary and her Slavic territory. But that is punishment enough. Austria and Germany have been left their German areas. But we were to be deprived of our Turkish ones. Is it fair, we ask, to be treated more severely than they? This restraint was notable. He continued:—

"Smyrna and Thrace must be returned to us. That is unconditional. It alone is what we have been fighting for. There can be no compromise. Our position is unalterable no matter what the Allies decide." Mustapha Kemal's eyelids over the Steel-blue eyes, were montionless, and the corners of his thin mouth raised into one of his unpenetrable smiles.

Out of the window, the road leading past the lone rock, on which the hovels of Angora straggled, mounted to the hill vineyards where the Pasha's dwelling stood under tall poplars. I could see on the dusty road the Large Turks of his bodyguard, at 100 yard intervals, none carrying a gun, but each armed with a corrugated Mill bombs.

"As to the Greeks", added Youssuf, "this is the critical hour for our race and people. The enemy fought bravely at Inonou" Now a word of denunciation for them. The pink ices brought in-to us had melted uneaten.

Relation with Russia.

As to the Bolshevist alliance: Both parties recognised that the religious and social axioms and Moslemism and Communism were irreconcilable. They had divided the Trans-Caucasus between them on racial and economic lines, to their mutual advantage. No Red troops had been summoned against the Greeks or would be called, unless the situation became desperate. They feared the Russians, and did not want enemies also to the north. They were flattered that Moscow was the first Government to recognise their programme "to extend the hand of friendship to us" Youssuf said, And:—

Russia does not want Turkey sovietized. She knows that would weaken us and wants us strong as her ally. We can take care of ourselves. 'Nous ne sommes pas des bonhommes (simpletons)"—he kept repeating, as if to quell a misgiving of Bolshevist guile. And once, this time with no boastful air, he hinted an apprehension of Enverist opposition of his Government.

Removal of the Caliphate from Constantinople was a minor matter beside the recovery of Smyrna. British threats of that had been political blackmail to weaken the Nationalists who would concede Allied control of the Straits but they did not think (like most of us) that it would "work." They preferred the pre-war regime there.

Pan-Islamism.

Just, moderate, impeccable it was. But I was not deceived. In much more that was said, any question of mine about pan-Islamic agitation was dismissed with scornful smiles. Necessities of the crisis required moderation. But I knew that the fact was that at bottom Mustapha Kemal Pasha was a pan-Islamic partisan. So, also was Dr. Adnan Bey, who presided at the National Assembly (husband of Halide Edib Khanum, Turkish novelist and feminist), and with General Refet Pasha was most influential with the chief.

Therein may lie the menace to Europe and to the British as the latter will know. Yet the Allies have misrepresented the justice and sincerity of the movement as so far conducted. A race once great, inspired by a religion still powerful, has been fighting a final battle for independent existence. For the humanist and the historian not even the Russian revolution can hold equal significance. Every day Indian and Egypt echo with repercussions.

Kemal's Self-effacement.

All official Angora stressed Mustafa Kemal Pasha's apparent self-effacement in the movement. He had assumed neither name nor role of dictator, it was said, though he could easily have done so. And the democratic character of the National Assembly was insisted upon. "It lacks the brains and stability of the Old Chamber at Stamboul" said Halide dib Khanum, "but it is much more representative and sincere." (It lacked also the Old Chamber's non-Moslem delegates). All true. This testified to Kemal's vision and ability. He was out also to appease for his people the modern world. He understood the appeal to it in "democracy" so had pictured the Osmanli grasping democracy of self-salvation. The wind of revolt had been tempered by the shorn lamb itself. After referring to the last Greek campaign the writer continues thus:—

September Crisis.

The September crisis was serious for Mustafa Kemal individually. When Angora was in danger, he resigned as President of the National Assembly—his title—to become generalissimo of the army for three months. Had the Turks met defeat, he would have been superseded by some other leader, probably with Bolshevist or Enverist leanings. Thus his victory was to the advantage of his people and to Europe's.

Races are not easily overwhelmed. Mustafa Kemal, by his character and methods, has achieved a position unique among post-war political and military heroes. His fight for a civilisation, dead though it may be, has been against a combination of all that is worst in the old order of European politics.

GHAZI MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA

"I SHALL PICKET."

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU'S WARNING TO MERCHANTS.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Pandit Motilal Nehru at a public meeting of the citizens of Allahabad held on the Swarajya Sabha grounds on the 12th June, 1922:—

Brothers,—I am very pleased to have met you after more than six months but I am sorry I am suffering from two serious disabilities. The first is a bad throat, the result of constant speaking during the last three days in Lucknow. And the second is my want of direct knowledge of the currents of nationalist thought during the six months of my incarceration. Shut out as I was from the outside world the only source of my information was the pro-Government press whose business chiefly is to cater coloured accounts of the various happenings with the object of justifying the action taken by the authorities. I shall, however, try to deal with the situation as best as I can within these limitations.

REPRESSION AND MODERATES.

Great events have happened since my arrest. The memorable Congress of Ahmedabad has been held, the famous Bardoli. Delhi resolutions have been passed and the Government has thrown away the mask it wore and declared open war against the Congress and the Khilafat movements. The President-elect of the Ahmedabad Congress, two of the General Secretaries, the Presidents, Secretaries and members of the provincial, town and village Congress Committees have been marched to jail in quick succession. Some of those who had served their terms have been rearrested and again lodged in their cells. The climax has been reached by the arrest and imprisonment of the great leader of the movement. And what has been the result? The Government has heaved a deep sigh of relief; the reactionary English and the Anglo-Indian Press has been placated; retired Governors and others who were crying for Mr. Gandhi's head have been propitiated. Our Moderate friends at first stood aghast at the mad onrush of repression and protested against the wholesale arrest of Congressmen of all classes as was but natural. Some of the warmer spirits among them even threatened to become Non-Cooperators. Blood is after all thicker than water and these countrymen of ours could not help giving vent to their feelings of natural sympathy. The Government however, was not perturbed by this show of petulance on the part of its spoilt children. It knew its customers only too well. It gave them some toys to play, which your friends are never tired of holding up to the admiration of their co-adjutors. The Government even went further and allowed them to tinker with the reserved portions of the budget to please their fancy for a time. They have now joined the authorities in a general chorus of congratulations and declared that Non-Cooperation was dead. They ask us to give up our objectionable methods which according to them, have landed us in disaster and invite us to follow their own path—the path strewn with roses, the path of reforms and rewards, of safety and comfort.

CRY FOR CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Then we have the Non-Cooperators themselves exhibiting signs of impatience and some of them crying for a change of programme. These enthusiastic workers do not find the humdrum business of setting their own house in order to be sufficiently interesting and are hankering after something more exciting. Now, gentlemen, I am not one of those who fight shy of all change under any circumstances. On the contrary, I would be the first to advocate a change as strongly as I can, provided the necessity for it is clearly made out. For the present however, I am not in a position to express any opinion upon the point. I must take time to discuss the whole situation with prominent workers in the various provinces and acquaint myself fully with the general lay of the position throughout the country before I can vote either for or against a change. But I can quite understand that we may have to adjust our sails to suit the varying winds, we may have to alter our course to avoid the shoals and breakers ahead, we may even have to drop anchor for a time to allow the gathering mists to clear up. But there can be no question of our altering our destination or changing the good ship we have chartered for the voyage. Our destination is full Swarjya and the good ship which is to carry us to that destination is non-violent non-co-operation. We cannot afford to leave this ship until we are actually in the harbour and then only to get to the shore. In other words we must adhere to non-co-operation till we have actually attained Swarajya and resort to co-operation only in the matter of taking over the Government of our country in our own hands.

OUR MISTAKES.

I have no doubt that we have committed mistakes. We have gone through the vicissitudes inseparable from all war even when fought on the old lines with the old weapons. In such wars, it is easy to profit by and avoid the mistakes committed by others. In the war we are engaged in we have chalked out an entirely new line. We fight with entirely new weapons unknown to history and can only have our own mistakes to profit by. It is up to us to admit those mistakes freely and take steps to see that they are not repeated. In this matter Mahatma Gandhi has set us a noble example which we should all follow; though I may without any disrespect state that on certain occasions Mahatmaji has in my opinion erred on the other side in freely admitting a mistake where I could see none. There is no doubt however, that we have committed mistakes. I shall not mince matters in dealing with our own shortcomings. Indiscipline and want of organisation are writ large on our movement. It is an admitted fact that no Government, however strong can withstand successful non-co-operation. Most of the elements which make for success are present in our movement. There is no lack of men, there is no lack of willing sacrifice, there is no lack of public sympathy. We have filled the jails by a never-ending stream of our workers and we have shown by our successful boycott of the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales that we have a national will and know how to demonstrate, it.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

It was made perfectly clear soonafter that visit was conceived that we entertained no ill will against the Royal family and meant no disrespect to any member of it, but that circumstanced as we were not in a mood to entertain Royalty. We did our best to prevent the Prince's intended visit. But no heed was paid by the authorities to public feeling which was very strong on the point. The Prince came and you know the results. There was as complete a boycott of the visit as could be expected throughout the length and the breadth of the country and I have special reason to be proud of Allahabad in that connection. A few days before the Prince's visit, I received an extraordinary communication form the district magistrate of Allahabad. It was accompanied with all the dignity and paraphernalia of magisterial authority. We had been in the habit of corresponding with one another in the usual manner and our letters were sent through the usual messagers but on this occasion an open letter was brought by a police sub-inspector in which I was called upon to make certain dispositions of my own grounds such as the closing of the gate at a particular time, the admission of visitors, etc. I told the magistrate in reply that he had no authority to interfere with the use of my own property in any way I chose so long as such use was lawful and proper but assured him that as a non-co-operator it was my duty to see that no harm befell his Royal Highness and that no disrespect was offered to him during his visit to Allahabad. For this assurance I was rewarded by being arrested with my son and nephews and a number of other co-workers a couple of days later. The Prince came in due course and you gave appropriate response by observing the greatest of all 'hartals' in India in connection with the visit.

MR. GANDHI'S ARREST AND AFTER.

Then we have the fact of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi being followed by an unbroken general atmosphere of peace and non-violence. I consider this to be our greatest triumph. But the Government and the Moderates have attributed it to the collapse of the whole movement. They are really very hard to please. According to them if there is the least outburst of violence anywhere due to any causes whatever, non-co-operation has failed. If there is no disturbance at all under the greatest possible provocation and a peaceful atmosphere is strictly maintained non-coperation has equally failed. Let us however look to the actual facts. In the year 1919 shortly before the movement was started Mr. Gandhi was suddenly arrested at a small out-of-the way railway station near Delhi and the result was an upheaval accompained with violence so far out as Bombay, Ahmedabad and the Punjab. In the year 1922 when the movement was in full swing and the arrest was hourly expected, Mahatma Gandhi was taken away from his own Ashram where he was surronnded by his disciples and admirers. There were thou-

Continued on next page.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to appeal to students of all high Schools and Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University to make to the Senate the following submission from their respectiove High Schools and Colleges:—(1) That the exemption system be extended to the Matric. Class. (2) That it be enacted that unsuccessful candidates be exempted from the examination of those subjects in which they have secured pass marks in two successive examinations of the same Class. (3) That at the end of a definite period after the annual examination a supplementary examination be held for unsuccessful candidates only. The above-mentioned demands of Students, if ever made, cannot be said to be otherwise than just, equitable and reasonable and are such as would, in no way, affect the thoroughness of the system of Education.

We have the good luck of having Hon. Mr. Paranjape as the Minister of Education and he is never opposed to introducing as many reforms as he possibly can, with due regard to the soundness of the system.—Yours, etc. NARANDAS G. SHETH, Wadhwan Camp, June 14.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

TOUR PROGRAMME.

A communique issued by Dr. M. A. Ansari says:—

As decided by the All India Congress Committee meeting at Lucknow the President has completed the selection of the personnel of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee and has authorised the publication of the following Tour Programme for general information. If any alteration is effected in the meantime, it will be announced on July 1st after the preliminary meeting of the 30th June:—

30th June Preliminary meeting of members at Delhi.
1st and 2nd July Stay at Delhi.
2nd July 19—36 Leave Delhi.
3rd July 6—11 Arrive Cawnpore.
3rd July Stay at Cawnpore.
3rd July 23—51 Leave Cawnpore.
4th July 5—40 Arrive Allahabad.
4th, 5th and 6th July Stay at Allahabad.
6th July 21—35 Leave Allahabad.
7th July 8—0 Arrive Jubbalpur.
7th and 8th July Stay at Jubbalpur.
8th July 15—0 Leave Jubbalpur by Motor-car.
8th July Evening Arrive Nagpur.
9th and 10th July Stay at Nagpur.
10th July 22—10 Leave Nagpur.
11th July 7—12 Arrive Akola.
11th July Stay at Akola.
11th July 23—38 Leave Akola for Ahmedabad via Amalner and Surat.
13th July 8—15 Arrive Ahmedabad.
13th and 14th July Stay at Ahmedabad.
14th July 21—40 Leave Ahmedabad.
15th July 11—5 Arrive Colaba (Bombay.)
15th, 16th and 17th July Stay at Bombay.
18th July 0—15 Leave Bombay.
18th July 6—22 Arrive Poona.
18th and 19th July Stay at Poona.
20th July 2—24 Leave Poona.
20th July 14—10 Arrive Bijapur.
21st July Stay at Bijapur.
21st July 21—0 Leave Bijapur.
23rd July 7—50 Arrive Madras.
23rd, 24th and 25th Stay at Madras.
25th July 20—0 Leave Madras.
26th July 5—57 Arrive Erode.
26th July 13—30 Arrive Calicut.
26th and 27th July Stay at Calicut or Erode.
28th July 12—10 Leave Calicut (or Erode at 19—10).
29th July 7—15 or 8—45 Arrive Madras.
29th July Stay at Madras.
29th July 19—0 Leave Madras by Mail.
30th July 8—50 Arrive Guntur.
30th and 31st July Stay at Guntur.
31st July 16—15 Leave Guntur.
31st July 17—40 Arrive Bezwada.
1st August 4—40 Leave Bezwada by Mail.
2nd August 3—32 Arrive Puri.
2nd August Stay at Puri.
2nd August 20—0 Leave Puri.
3rd August 10—10 Arrive Howrah.
3rd, 4th and 5th August Stay at Calcutta.
5th August 21—48 Leave Calcutta by Mail.
6th August 13—38 Arrvie Dacca via Goalandu.
6th and 7th August Stay at Dacca.
8th August 14—38 Leave Dacca.
9th August 9—23 Arrive Sylhet.
9th and 10th August Stay at Sylhet.
10th August 16—45 Leave Sylhet.
12th August 5—21 Arrive Calcutta.

NAGPUR AND WARDHA CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

ELECTION DISPUTES.

The following are the copies of the All-India Working Committees' resolution, dated 10-6-22, and (2) Mr. T. Prakasam's decision is respect of the election disputes between the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee and Wardha Taluka Congress Committee:—

The text of the Working Committee's resolution passed on the 10th June, 1922, at Lucknow, is as under:—

"That Mr. Prakasam's decision on the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee and the Wardha Taluq Congress Committee election disputes, be regarded as final, and forwarded for favour of immediate actions to the P. C. C., and Wardha T. C. C. and communicated to Mr. T. K. Deshpande, Wardha, for information.

MR. PRAKASAM'S DECISION.

"To the General Secretary, Congress.

Sir,—With reference to you letter, dated 10th June, 1922, enclosing resolution of the Working Committee asking me to investigate and dispose of the election disputes in Nagpur and Wardha, I have to report that I have investigated into the matter to the best of my ability, and availed myself of such facilities as were afforded to me by both parties. My decision is as follows:—

'All the elections of the village, circle and town Congress Committees in all the Taluqs of the Province should be held before July 20th. The elections of all the District Committees and also the Provincial Congress Committee—should be complete before the 15th August. The Wardha Taluq elections also be held again. The Provincial Congress Committee should, before the 30th instant, fix dates for elections, so as to have them completed by the dates fixed herein.

I consider it unnecessary to go into the allegations regarding the causes for the postponement of the elections. Admittedly, the relations between the two parties are far from cordial. The Congress work has been at a standstill on account of their attitude. I have given my best consideration to the subject and arrived at this decision.

(Sd.) T. PRAKASAM.

Lucknow, 10/6/1922.

"I SHALL PICKET."

(Continued from previous page.)

sands if not lacs in the vicinity by whom he was held in the greatest reverence. And yet there was not a stir. It was the same Mahatma Gandhi and it was the same public on both occasions. If anything the Mahatmaji could claim a larger and more devoted following in 1922 than was probably the case in 1919. And yet all was peace and quiet. Does any one imagine that there are not tens of thousands, if not tens of millions, in the country who are ready to lay down their lives for Mahatmaji? I am certainly one of them (A voice 'we are also ready'). Yes not only we but there are lacs of others who are as ready as we are. Why then is it that no demonstration of any kind was made at the arrest of the great leader? The only reason is that the public had taken the lesson of non-violence to heart and were bent on following the instructions of Mahatmaji which he had repeatedly given from many platforms and in the columns of "Young India." These, brothers, are the brilliant successes we have had but there can be no gainsaying the fact that we have met with reverses also. These as I have already said, have been due solely to indiscipline and want of organisation. But reverses such as we had had do not affect the final issue. We all know how defeated and humbled down Germany carried every thing before it in the earlier stages of the great war till it actualy knocked at the gates of Paris.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE STILL OUR WEAPON.

I have heard it said that the principal activities of the Congress have been abandoned and civil disobedience practically given up by the adoption of the constructive programme laid down by the Bardoli resolutions. This is a notion which has been assiduously spread by the newspaper "Leader" and the Moderates and the Anglo-Indian press generally. But a little reflection will show that nothing of the kind has happened. Who has abandoned any item of the non-co-operation programme. I challenge our adversaries to show from any of the speeches and writings of Mahatmaji or those of any other Congressmen of note where the abandonment of any single item has ever been suggested. Civil disobedience was, is and shall be our strong and irresistible weapon to be used with full effect when the occasion arises. As in ordinary warfare with ordinary weapons so also in our war of non-violent non-co-operation with weapons peculiar to itself, you cannot use all weapons at all times. It will not do for instance to use a particular weapon against an opposing force unless that force is well within the range of that weapon. Nor will it do to bring your best and strongest weapon into action before it is properly tested and tried. What has really happened is this. Mahatma Gandhi who had every right to expect that he was at the head of a well-equipped army suddenly found a rabble behind him either unarmed or badly armed and a great number not even in their fighting uniforms. There was nothing for him but to call a halt to prepare his men for the real fight and this is what he did. He has not, as is assumed, disbanded his soldiers but has called a halt in the open field right in front of the opposing force. And why? Simply to get better prepared for the very attack which our friends naively assume he has given up.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

The All-India Congress Committee has at its last meeting held at Lucknow passed a resolution authorising the President to appoint a committee to tour over the whole country to report generally upon the situation and particularly upon the readiness of the country to undertake Civil Disobedience. The President has accordingly appointed a committee consisting of the highest officials of the Congress, viz., President, the General Secretaries and others. This committee will begin its tour on the 1st July and submit its report in time to be considered at the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee which will assemble at Calcutta on the 15th August. You may be sure that the committee will not hesitate to recommend a resort to Civil Disobedience if it finds that such resort is expedient and necessary.

KHADDAR, AN INDISPENSABLE PREPARATION.

Now, brothers, the question is: what is the very first step of preparation we have to take to acquire the necessary discipline in which we are wanting? I say it is "Khaddar." There are some cynics headed by the "Leader" newspaper who innocently ask how it is possible to attain Swarajya by the universal adoption of "Khaddar"? They may as well ask what is the use of arming your soldiers before the battle? Surely it is not enough to put arms in the hands of your soldiers and send them straight away to fight as best as they can. There are certain other steps which have to be taken before the battle can be won. But if you do not arm your soldiers you can never come to the point of putting up a good fight to say nothing of winning the battle. Quite apart from the social, economic and political advantages to be gained by the adoption of "Khaddar," the stoppage of the enormous drain of over a hundred crores of rupees annually from the country in itself constitutes no small preparation for the coming struggle. I am prepared to say that "Khaddar" is as indispensable to the Swarajya army as the ordinary weapons are to the Government army. "Khaddar" consitutes the principal part if not the whole of your equipment. No one has ever said that "Khaddar" and Swarajya are synonymous. What has been said and which I maintain with all the strength I can command is that the general adoption of "Khaddar" is the first essential step towards Swarajya. "Khaddar" is to Swarajya what a bath in the Ganges is to the efficacy of the Puja that follows. Khaddar is to Swarajya what 'Wazu' is to 'Nimaz.'

NO TALK OF SWARAYJYA BEFORE PUNJAB REDRESS.

Then again you are aware how insistant we are on the Government redressing the wrongs of the Punjab before we can even agree to talk about Swarajya. The redress of the Punjab wrongs will surely not recall the many valuable lives that have been lost in the Punjab. Nor will the punishment of the Punjab culprits bring us any nearer to Swaraj. God alone knows how many blacker criminals than those of the Punjab are still at large. The stoppage of the pension of O'Dwyer and Dyer will certainly not in itself advance us one step in the direction of Swarajya. And yet we have made these things a condition precedent to the entertainment of any proposal relating to Swarajya. The reason clearly is that we have lost all faith in the bureuaucracy and unless we are assured a real change of heart on its part by an overt act evidencing the desired change we cannot enter into any conversation relating to things wich depend upon a continuation of good will on both sides.

In the same way are not your leader fully justified in asking you to give some evidence of the sincerity of your desire for Swarajya? If you cannot undergo what little sacrifice or inconvenience is involved in the general adoption of khaddar, what guarantee is there that you will willingly submit to the greater hardships which may follow? Mahatma Gandhi has shown you the way to Swarajya and has also revealed to you the two great demons which obstruct the way. These two denons are foreign cloth and Hindu-Muslim disunion. You have by your efforts so far only succeeded in wounding and disabling them more or less severely. They have yet to be killed.

WARNING TO ALLAHABAD MERCHANTS

In connection with the khaddar campaign I have to say a few words to those brothers of Allahabad who deal in foreign cloth. Do you realise the full effect of what you have done? You entered into solemn agreements before God to make no more fresh imports of foreign cloth. You broke those solemn agreements and are respensible for the arrest and imprisonment of a band of patriotic workers of your city. Please do not run away with the impression that I say so because my own dear son is one of them. I can assure you that that fact does not make the slightest difference with me. So far as Jawharlal is concerned, his sturdy patriotism had marked him out for the kind attentions of the Government at a very early stage of the struggle. When he was released from the Lucknow jail I had no doubt in my mind that that was a step to secure a longer term of imprisonment than the one he was serving. On being congratulated by some of my fellow prisoners in jail at his release all I said was "*Bakra ke ma bapkab tak khair mana sakte hain.*" The regret is not that those patriots have been sent to jail. The regret is that you, cloth merchants of Allahabad, have helped the Government to send them to jail. Had you not broken your solemn promises there would have been no occasion for the passing of any resolutions by the Congress Committee nor for the writing of any letters to you, nor for picketing your shops. I can very well imagine that you did not wish them to be sent to jail but the fact remains that it was the direct result of your own action in breaking your undertakings that they were arrested and imprisoned. Had Jawaharlal and his companions not shown unmerited solicitude for your own welfare, had they not endeavoured to save you from loss they could not have been convicted even on the strange interpretation of civil law made by a criminal court. The executive authorities boast of being the guardians of law which I confess I am not. But I may fairly claim to have acquired at least a working knowledge of the principles of legal liability during the 37 or 38 years that I practised my profession. And I can say with confidence that no offence was committed by Jawaharlal and his coworkers either by picketing—your shops or by doing anything else at the instance of the "Vyapar Mandal" of which you were the members. You were well within your rights to frame your own rules by common consent imposing fines on the members who imported foreign cloth contrary to their undertakings. Jawaharlal and his fellow-workers were equally well within their rights in helping the Vyapar Mandal at their instance to enforce their own rules and to subject the defaulters to peaceful picketing. My own personal view is that the Congress workers need not have taken all the trouble they did to save you from loss. They were certainly not required to do so by the Congress which has set before itself the complete boycott of foreign cloth regardless of any loss it may cause to individuals. And let me at once say to you that I am not going to show any such tenderness for individual losses.

"I SHALL PICKET"

I shall frankly tell you what I am going to do and in this connection I call upon the C.I.D reporter to take down every word of what I say. I shall speak slowly that he may follow. Standing here on the same ground and before the same audience I repeat the warning which Jawahralal gave you and which formed the subject of one of the charges against him. I repeat the warning that in case the sale of foreign cloth continues I shall resort to peaceful picketing without the least hesitation. I use here the word picketing in a wide sense including remonstrances with intending purchasers at the shops as well as in their homes whether it be ten paces or ten miles away from the shops where foreign cloth is sold. In this sense I say it three times that I shall picket. I shall picket, I shall picket regardless of consequences. I have nothing whatever to do with your rules and regulations or whether you have a large or small stock on hand, or whether you undertake to stop or continue your imports. You are at full liberty to do what you please, but I hold that I am also at full liberty to employ all peaceful and legitimate means to dissuade purchasers from buying your foreign goods. While I concede that it is the right of any person who is disposed to import and offer for sale foreign cloth or, for that matter, any other goods, I hold that it is equally my right to explain to the intending customers, the evils attending on buying or using any particular class of goods offered for sale. I promise you that I shall leave no stone unturned to stop the sale of foreign cloth and to introduce khaddar. I shall go from door to door, beg and beseech my brothers lay my cap at their feet and even prostrate myself before them to prevent them from buying foreign cloth. I shall allow sometime to enable you to prepare yourself and then begin the campaign in right earnest. In his statement to the Court Jawaharlal has made a touching appeal to you. I can say no more and will only ask you to read that statement over and once again to ponder over and then to make up your minds.

SECRET OF KHADDAR.

I hope I have now made it quite clear to you how essential, how indispensiable, the universal use of khaddar is to us. Apart from other considerations there is the outstanding fact that while on the one hand the Congress lays great stress on it, Mahatmaji insists on it with the weight of his authority and numerous Congress workers are suffering great hardships for popularising it, on the other hand khaddar has become to the authorities what a red rag is to a bull. Surely there is some substantial reason for all this. Why are we taking so much trouble and running so many risks to introduce khaddar if we are not satisfied that it will be to our advantage in the great struggle? Why are the authorities so nervous about it unless they are equally satisfied that it will be to their great disadvantage? This fact alone ought to convince you that khaddar is the most effective instrument in our hands to secure Swarajya,. Do not be misled by the profession of the sympathy for Swadeshi from Government quarters. My friend Malaviyaji who has recently been travelling through the Punjab and Assam has told me of the opposition put up by the authorities in those provinces to the use of khaddar. Wearers of khaddar are picked out for all kinds of oppression. they are not allowed admission into public places including gardens and are subjected to numerous other hardships.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

It is said that Mahatma Gandhi has not kept his word. He promised Swarajya by a given date first—August and then December 1921—but those dates are long past and we are still without Swarajya. Did he ever tell you that you could sleep soundly stretching yourself at full length in the intervening period and Swarajya would suddenly appear and knock at your door on the appointed date? Did he not ask you to do certain things? Have you done them as he wanted? The physician gives you a sovereign remedy promising to cure you within a certain time. You do not take the medicine and blame the physician for not effecting the cure. Is it just? Is it reasonable? Those who believe in Mahatma Gandhi and his movement are in duty bound to obey his instructions to the very letter. Those who do not agree with his programme need not follow it. Let them stand aside. But those who believe in Mahatma Gandhi must follow him as their Guru. He is the political Jagadguru of the people of India—Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis and Christians alike. What were you before Mahatmaji showed you the way? If you will pardon my saying so you were no better than vermin in a stagnating pool which swim and flit across in perfect contentment with their lot. It is Mahatma Gandhi who has taken you out of that pool into fresh air. The Congress had no doubt been trying for 32 years or so to secure certain privileges for you and latterly some kind of Swarajya by the usual means of begging and petitioning. It was Mahatma Gandhi who taught you to stand on your own feet and gain Swarajya not from Government but inspite of it. Hindu-Muslim unity is also a very old them, but it was Mahatma Gandhi who for the first time in the history of this country led the gentle cow of the Hindus and the roaring lion of the Khilafat tied by the same string to drink peacefully from the same spring. That was an achievement reserved for him and him alone.

Remember that superior beings like Mahatma Gandhi are not born every day nor in every country. They are only born once after many centuries in some favoured land to shed their lustre on the whole world. Thank Almighty God that you are born to be his contemperaries and do not miss the opportunity which has come to you after ages. I appeal to you both sellers and purchasers of cloth to make common cause with the Congress in fighting the demon of foreign cloth. To the sellers I say, look beyond the piles of Videshi cloth and the daily sale accounts and have some regard for your country. If you can not afford to think of the interests of the country, think at least of your own children. They will not be like you, dealers in foreign cloth and what would they think of you? Would you have them point to you with pride as the winners of Swarajya or with contempt as obstructors in laying the very foundation of Swarajya? Would you have them be the free sons of patriotic fathers or slaves born of slaves?

AT THE CROSSING OF THE ROADS.

You stand at the crossing of the roads One of them seems perfectly level and gives an easy start but goes round and round in a vicious circle through an endless morass of continued slavery. The other in rough and difficult to begin with but eventually leads to the smiling garden of liberty. It is for you to make the choice. To consumers, I say, that you are not a whit less culpable than dealers in foreign cloth. Every word of what I have said about them applies to you with greater force. But for your willingness to purchase foreign cloth there would be no imports of such cloth. There would be no need of breaking engagements on the one hand and resorting to picketing on the other. I therefore entreat you dealers and consumers alike to join in the noble cause. As you know I am shortly to proceed on an All-India tour. Make it possible for me as a citizen of Allahabad to look at the people of other provinces full in the face when we talk of "Khaddar." Remember that Mahatma Gandhi when he went to gaol said "My first and last word is "Khaddar." Remember Jawaharlal's appeal to you in his statement made to the Court. 'Wear Khaddar and ply the 'charkha.' Remember the message of 'khaddar' given by Devadas Gandhi the youngest son of the great Mahatma Gandhi. Throw away this impure foreign cloth, if you have all the reverence and faith you profess in Mahatma Gandhi. Do not for Heaven's sake defile his holy name by shouting his 'Jai' with this impurity sticking to your persons.'—The "Hindu."

MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

The following is the FIRST NEW LIST of Contributions, from 29th May 1922 up to the 17th June 1922, of the Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay forwarded by the Joint Hon. Secretary for publication:—

Mr. S.D. Sharma, Delhi, Rs. 4; Mr. Datta Ram Saxena, Cawnpore, Rs.16; Mr. Venkata krishna Rao, Vakil, Kurnool, Rs.50; Dr. A.S. Pai, Bombay. Rs. 25; Mr. Prem Narayan Mathur, Cawnpore, Rs. 15; Mr. K. J. Joshi, Bomaby, Rs. 10; Mr. Ramaswrup, Lakhimpur, U. P. Rs. 5; Mr. J. D. Mody, Bombay Rs. 5; The staff of the Punjab National Bank, Lahore, Rs. 94/4; Lala Hari Ram Sethi, Rawalpindi Rs. 50; Lala Balakram, Lahore, Rs. 150; Dewan Ramlal, Lahore, Rs. 50; Mr. K. Sorabji, Lahore, Rs. 100; Devaraj S. Esquire, Lahiore, Rs. 25; Messrs. Kushiram Kapur & Sons., Lahore, Rs. 50; Shekh Abdul Kadir, Judge, High Court, Lahiore, Rs. 50; The Pioneer Magnesia Works, Bombay, Rs. 51; Mr. K. R. Setna, Bombay, Rs. 75; "A Parsi," Bombay, Rs. 25; "In Memoriam," J. N. Kola, Bombay, Rs. 100; Messrs. King King & Co., Bomaby at the instance of C. S. Campbell Esqr., I. C. S., Rs. 100, Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay, Rs. 2,500 Dr. R. N. Paramanand, Bombay, Rs. 25. Mr. N. H. Moos, Bombay, Rs. 200; R. A Wilson Esqr., I. C. S., Chikalda (Berar) 100; Mr. P. H. Seth, Harda (C.P.) Rs. 5; Mr. A. Md. Hasham Seth, Madras, Rs. 1/3; Rev. Mr. N. Maenicol Poona, Rs. 20; Mr. Dwarkadas Jiwandas Bombay Rs. 5; "A Parsi Lady, Bombay, Rs. 15; Mr. Manekji R. Mehta, Satara. Rs. 20; Mr. M. P. Bhavnagari, Ahmedabad, Rs. 11; Lala Ram Munsiff, Bareilly, Rs. 10; Rao Bahadur Sanwaldas, Allahabad. Rs. 10; Mr S S Wagle, Vengurla, (Ratnagiri). Rs 25; Mr. Raghunath Prasad, Dy. Collector, Agra, Rs 15; Mr Nathu Mulji, Bombay, Rs. 15, Dr Shambunath Misra, Civil Surgeion, Sultanpur, Rs. 25; Mrs. Jerbai Talayarkhan, Kirkee, Rs 5; Mr. D.V. Rage, I C S, Asst Commissoiner, Buldana, Rs. 10; Mr Khusiram, Sub-Overseer Mirpur khas, Rs 5; Mr D. M. D[illegible]uwala Bombay, Rs. 10; Mr. Bhagat Ram, S. A. S., I. M. D. Bikaner., Rs. 10; S. M. Kaikani Sub Judge, Akluj, Rs. 10; Sir. William Vincent, K. C. S. I., M. L. A. Simla, Rs, 200; Blavatsky Lodge. White Lotus Day Charity, Fund, Bombay. Rs. 51; Mr. Banaresdas, Vakil. Bijnore, Rs. 5; Mr. V. R. Naik, Jagirdar, Hyderabad (Deccan). Rs. 1,000; Mr. C. D. Dady, Poona, Rs. 250; Mr. M. P. Kharegat, Bombay, Rs. 100; Prof. S. G. Sathe, Poona. (Deccan College), Re. 1; Mr. R. M. Joshi, Bombay, Rs. 10; Through Mr. Devidittamall Doda Shah, Rawalpindi, Rs. 348; Mr. P. M. Karel Satara, Rs. 100; Mr. E. L. Price, O.B.E. C. I.E., Karachi, Rs. 10. Total collection. Rs. 16,186-7-0.

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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

A SOCIAL GATHERING.

The first of the regularly monthly gatherings of the Women's Council took place on Thursday the 22nd instant at the Town Hall, when there was a large gathering representative of all communities.

Refreshments were provided from 5 p.m. till 6 p.m. Most of the ladies did some sewing for the Red Cross while conversing with each other. At 6 p.m. the proceeding became slightly more formal. The following letter of welcome from Lady Lloyd was read by the Chairman of the Council—Dilshad Begum.

Government House,
Ganeshkind.
June 19th. 1922.

My dear Dilshad Begum,

I am so sorry that I am unable to accept your invitation to be present at the first monthly Social Meeting of the Women's Council Members and their friends, and I want to ask you to express my regret to all those present.

I think the idea of these monthly meetings is a very good one, and I should like to take this opportunity of explaining what are the chief objects in our minds in holding them.

They also aim at encouraging others to give Members opportunity of meeting each other, in a pleasant and informal way, and thus getting to know each other's opinions and point of view.

They also aim at encouraging others to join the Council; and in order to attain this end, I should like to point out that it is very important for members to bring as many of their friends as possible, and to try and interest them in the Council's aims.

It is also hoped that these meetings will encourage members to bring forward suggestions for any work which the Council might helpfully undertake for the furthering of the best interests of women, and for the improvement of their lot in this Presidency.

I much hope that all these good objects will be attained by means of these monthly meetings, and that they will contribute their share towards widening and deepending their influence which the Council has already succeeded in gaining over public opinion among the women of Bombay.

I much hope to be able to be present at some future gathering when I return from England in the Autumn.

Yours very sincerely
(Sd.) BLANCHE LLOYD

Mrs. Herbert Scott welcomed the members and visitors and described to them the origin, growth and present development of the Red Cross.

A short discription of the work of the Sewa Sadan was next given by Miss Captain.

Mrs. Keevil Rickford gave a description of the activities of the Council and appealed for ladies to come forward and train as Girl Guide Officers. Several promises were received.

Every one went away enthusastic over the success of the gathering and glad to know there would be one on the fourth Thursday in each month in futures.

ALL-INDIA KAYASTHA CONFERENCE.

The 29th session of the above Conference will be held at Meerut in the month of December in Christmas week. The reception committee at its general meeting held on the 11th inst. has appointed a working committee of 23 members, including Mr. Birhma Swaroop, Chairman, and Mr. Kunj Behari Lal Varma, General Secretary.

All Kayastha Sabhas and Kayastha Clubs throughout India are invited to send their proposals to the general Secretary. Gentlemen wishing to join the Conference as members of the Reception Committee or as delegates should also communicate with the General Secretary.

RAILWAY FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now the B.B.C.I. Railway has increased the fare from 3 pies to four pies by mail and fast passenger trains, but it is a pity to note that the passengers travelling by fast trains are not allowed the equal privileges offered to Mail travellers though they pay the same amount of fare and hold mail tickets. The fact is this, that one who travels by mail train is given the allowance of personal luggage of 20 lbs. whereas the travellers by fast trains are allowed 15 lbs. Will not the authorities concerned deem it necessary to arrange to put a stop to such an unjust system and relieve the passengers from the unnecessary trouble given to them by the railway employees—yours, etc.

V. PRASAD BHATT.

Baroda June 14, 22.

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ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
OF 24 YEARS I ME ALL OVER THE WORLD
The "Amrita Baz r Patrika," Sunday, July 2, 1899.
ASTHAMA CURE
TO THE EDITOR
Sir,—It will be glad tiding to Asthama patient to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple Asthama cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man and distributes medicine "gratis." A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Beneras have been radically cured by using the medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthama temporarily, but there is pehraps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind, Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthama to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road. Beneras City.
Correspondent S. M. L.
NOTE—Please ask for testimonials.
Present address:—
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NON-MOSLEM MINORITIES IN TURKEY.

THE OTTOMAN GREEKS.—II.

(TRANSLATED BY K. K. ATHAVALE.)

Monsignor Joachim, archbishop of Enos lives in Constantinople since 1913, when the Bulgarians occupied his diocese. He belongs to the ecclesiastical council of the Patriarchate. As M. Pernot thanked him for his courtesy in taking off a few moments from his usual occupations in order to give them to him he said:—"Ah! our task is heavy, 3,00,000 refugees, for the greater part literally denuded of everything, are knocking at the doors of the Patriarchate for the means to overcome their hard experience. The Turks everywhere commit abominable excesses. Only to-day we have received the news that after having deported to the interior of the country all the men from sixteen to fifty years, they are now applying the same measure to women, old men, and children. We know, alas! what signifies deportation in Turkey: the greater number of those who part never reach anywhere—they are massacred on the way.

"It was time for people in Europe to know that the Ottoman Empire is the most absolute and most arbitrary of theocracies, that it cannot change and that it was necessary to take it for what it was. So long as Constantinople does not become a Greek city, there is no possibility of any sort of life for the Christians here."

This declaration was so clear and unequivocal that it left no room for any further discussion. M. Pernot therefore changed the subject and asked Monsignor Joachim if he could indicate to him the reasons of the rapprochement which had taken place between the Greek and the Anglican churches.

ANGLICAN HOMAGE TO ORTHODOXY.

"The Anglican Episcopacy has," he replied, "for a long time taken great interest in us. You should know that there exist some analogies and affinities between our two churches, and which probably tend the most to effect a rapproachement with the Roman church. To our mind there is nothing else in the sympathy shown to us by the English Bishops than the desire to create an atmosphere proper to render possible and to accelerate the re-union of all the Christian churches."

"Nevertheless," replied M. Pernot, "some recent steps appear to indicate a more precise and immediate end in view." And he cited to the Archbishop of Enos certain facts with which the former was better acquainted than himself. From the beginning of the Oriental crisis the high English clergy were seen taking cudgels on behalf of Greece and supporting her in her claims. In the beginning of 1921. Monsignor Dorotheos, the locum tenens of the Oecumenical Potriarchate made the voyage to London, and knitted together relations with the great dignitaries of the Anglican church, who on their part received him with a specially marked cordiality. The provisional chief of the Greek church breathed his last in the British capital, and his body was brought back to Phanar with great pomp and ceremony on board a British warship.

On several occasions, during recent months, the high Anglican clergy had tendered to the Oecumenical Patriarchate addresses of sympathy and vows of solidarity; to which the Patriarch made very warm acknowledgments. At the end of July last (1921) the English Episcopate had submitted to the Greek minister in London a memorandum which was concluded in the following significant terms:—*"The Greek troops alone, by defeating the Turks, could deliver the Christian people from their bondage. We could not at all be astonished at the action of the Great Powers in putting obstacles in the way of a Greek offensive in Anatolia. We assure your Excellency that Greece in the fight for freedom which she has undertaken will always command the moral support of the Anglican church."*(1)

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC DIPLICITY.

While I briefly mentioned the circumstances which had not passed unnoticed, neither in France nor at the Vatican, Monsignor Joachim, remained very calm and appeared to reflect. I thus recounted the last incident. The news had come to Constantinople that in spite of the interdiction of British censors against any mention of it in the papers, Sir David Davis, member of the House of Commons and a personal friend of Mr. Lloyd George had addressed to the Oecumenical Patriarch a letter and a memorandum, in which he announced his intention to undertake a regular campaign for the transfer of the seat of the League of Nations from Geneva to Constantinople.

"All that is perfectly true," declared the Archbishop; we have received the letter and the very elegant brochure which accompanied it."

"May I ask your Eminence the nature of the reply which the Patriarchate has given to it?"

"The communication needed no reply. The Patriarchate confined itself to its reception."

The Archbishop then continued:—"In these latter days the relations between the Catholics and the Orthodox in the Orient have much improved. The Patriarchate had even sanctioned mixed marriages, on condition that the children of such union should follow the religion of the father, save in cases of contrary disposition by the parents. The marriage might be celebrated in the churches of both the rites indifferently. But the Apostolic delegate opposed the measure, and the Patriarchate of course followed suit.

"To tell you the truth, we do not understand either the intolerance of the Roman church, or her insistence on propaganda. On our part, we do not at all seek to convert the Catholics, and we desire that the Catholics should do the same by us. Is there no room for everybody in Paradise?"

"We recognise the supremacy of the Pope of Rome, but only in this sense that if there be a universal synod of the Christian churches, the right of presiding over it will naturally go to the Supreme Pontiff, and no body would seek to contest it with him. But the only valid decisions would be those approved by the majority of the assembly. It is the same in the case of the Oecumenical council, where the Patriarch, who presides, has an equal voice to that of all the other members, in no case the opinion of the Patriarch, as such, could influence the decision.

"But, in spite of our wishes, the union of the churches is yet afar off. Preoccupations of a purely religious nature take the second place at a time when vital political interests and material necessities are absorbing our attention and our activities. If, at least, in awaiting the union of the churches, we might see being realised the union of the Christian peoples, and their constitution into that "Christianity" which had been for so many centuries the essential and beneficent factor of European policies, then the question of the Orient will be solved with ease, and according to our desires."

INGRATE ORTHODOXY.

The Greek Archbishops of Trebizond and of Seleucie both have established themselves in the isle of Halki—the former lives in the old monastery of St. George, and the latter in the convent of the Holy Trinity, where he also directs a sort of ecclesiastical Academy. Both of them did M. Pernot, one day, the honor of receiving him and discussing with him the political and religious situation. Monsignor Germanos, Archbishop of Selencie, is above all a savant. He freely did M. Pernot the honours of an important library, wherein figures, side by side with other French periodicals, a complete collection of the *Revue des deux Mondes*. The convent of the Holy Trinity was destroyed and rebuilt several times, the last occasion in 1840, when also the ecclesiastical Academy, from which come out the high dignitaries of the Greek church of Constantinople, was established, Monsignor Germanos complained to M. Pernot of the paucity of recruits for the Orthodox Greek church, and the disappointment he felt at the diminution of faith and religious spirit in the upper classes of society.

With the Archbishop of Trebizond, the conversation presently took a political turn. Monsignor Chrysanthos had made one of the delegation sent by way of Phanar to London and to Paris on the morrow of the armistice. He is well acquainted with the ancient history and the present condition of the Greek nation in Asia, and, besides, his ecclesiastical jurisdiction extends far beyond the limits of his own diocese, even to the Caucasian provinces. "I think," he observed, "that they in Europe are well persuaded that the Turks are in full decomposition, and that nothing further can be expected from them. Certainly, we do not demand that they should be suppressed, but simply that they should be placed beyond the position of making mischief.

"As to the future organisation, I have always held to the plan which I presented at Paris and London: A federation of States, of which Armenia will form part, also a buffer state, and, if they wish it. Turkey also. But, at the centre, a Christian Government, I even think that in Turkey herself, it is necessary to establish a European control, for, the Turks are incapable of governing themselves or administering their affairs. All along the coasts of the Black Sea, the Greek element is evidently predominant, and, if it is not desired to create a buffer state, such territories should be annexed to the kingdom of Greece. But I insist on the essential point, and that is that no Ottoman Empire should be permitted to exist, and that Constantinople must be returned to the Greeks. That is the indispensable work.

"We do not ignore the fact that in France they are prone to set off the tolerance of the Turks against the violent proselytism of our people. They are mistaken. And they are still more mistaken if they believe that the expansion of French influence in the Orient is allied to that of the Catholic religion. "I was almost on the point of declaring that in the Levant France was influential in spite of the Catholic character which she obstinately conserves in her action. In fact, France has nothing to fear from our pretended Xenophobia. The Greeks know full well that they have need of you, of your capital, and of your technicians, and they would be the first to call you to their assistance."

ATHENIAN JEALOUSY OF THE PATRIARCHATE.

M. Pernot did not at all think of entering into a discussion with the Archbishop on his pronouncements expressed in such categorical terms, and which he knew to be very contestable. But he asked him to enlighten him on a question which was then exciting the passions of the Greek centres of Constantinople: it concerned the relations of the Oecumenical Patriarchate with the Government at Athens. The see of Constantinople was vacant since 1917. At Phanar, they hastened to provide for the vacancy, and on 22nd April, 1921, the two sections of the Patriarchate met in an extraordinary session and fixed the election for 13th June following. On the other hand, they pretended at Athens that the Patriarchal See, having remained unoccupied for four years, might as well remain so for a few months longer, and that it was impolitic to proceed with the elections before the pending territorial problems had been definitely solved. To gain time, the Hellenic government put forward the plea of a reform of the electoral system, but the Holy Synod insisted on the election of the Patriarch according to the time-honored practice. Then the Cabinet at Athens itself convoked a national synod, at Adrianople, for studying the manner of the future election. The Patriarchate protested against this unlawful meeting and stuck to its decision. Thus the eventuality of a schism was even contemplated in certain centres.

"Nothing is less likely," Monsignor Chrysanthos said, "There is not even the question of modifying the electoral system seriously. All the controversy turns on the point of knowing if the incumbents of the Sees on which depend the territories which the Greek kingdom hopes to annex should take part in the voting and in what quality. With this, is, perhaps, mixed some personal rivalry between the presumptive candidates. You might have heard it asserted in Constantinople that the Phanar faction was for Venizelos and secretly opposed the policy of King Constantine. In fact, the Patriarchate had at first shown a certain defiance towards the Government which has succeeded that of M. Venizelos. It feared that the programme conceived by the great Cretan in favour of the unredeemed Greeks, and defended by him in Europe with so much talent and success, might be abandoned by his successors. The day on which Constantine and Gounaris made their own the great Venizelist idea and pursued it resolutely to execution, the hostility and defiance of Phanar towards Athens had no longer any *raison-d'etre*, and so they have completely disappeared."

This explanation did not fit in absolutely with the information M. Pernot had received from other sources. In reality, there was open warfare between the Oecumenical Patriarchate, which expected to make its views prevail, and the Athens Government, which desired to impose its candidate and to bring about the postponement of the election until the day the territorial manipulations when and if realised according to its wishes would enable it to have an assured majority. Constantinople always held by Venizelos, and it was the candidature of a Venizelist Archbishop which was supported by Phanar. Athens opposed to him a man who was devoted to Constantine and to his ministers. The transactions which took place in the month of June simply ended in putting off the date previously fixed for the election. It is now known that the election finally took place in December, without having made any change in the ancient procedure. The Phanar candidate, proclaimed under the name of Meletios IV, found himself in the United States at the time of the election; he had not yet landed at Constantinople, when the Greek bishops of the Kingdom and the occupied territories decided to meet in an extraordinary Synod at Salonica for deposing him.

VENIZELO'S FRIEND.

A few days before he left Turkey, M. Pernot received a visit from an Ottoman Greek, who was a collaborator of M. Venizelos, and who still counts him as his friend. "Indeed" he said, "M. Venizelos did not love the Patriachate, although the latter had always supported him in his ideas. He acknowledged the services which the Phanar party had rendered to the Greek cause; but if ever a day comes to put the plan he had conceived in motion for realisation, I believe that he would that day respectfully pray the Patriarchate of Constantinople no longer to meddle in politics. The Greek Kingdom is a temporal power; its bishops are but little functionarise without influence, men of no account whatever, by the side of the Greek Archbishops of the Ottoman empire, who figure as national chiefs and live in state like great lords. Aye! it is e'en for this reason that I doubt the sincerity of their desire for the annexation of the Greek localities in Asia Minor to Greece, it appears to me that at heart they desire much more the constitution of an autonomous state, in the heart of which their role and influence instead of diminishing would further grow."

The same personage in the course of the interview with M. Pernot insisted like the ecclesiastics, his compatriots, on the great mistake France was making in pursuing a Catholic policy in the Levant. "I even admit," he observed, "that you Frenchmen could rightly rely on Catholicism in a country like Liban, where the Catholic element is predominant; but everywhere else, in Europe as in Asia, you would get the greatest advantage by following a purely temporal and simply French policy." When M. Pernot objected that in the Orient the Catholics were placed under the care of France and that it was therefore the duty of Frenchmen to defend them against the fanaticism of the Orthodox Greeks, he replied:—"The fanaticism of the Greeks *Rayas* (Ottomans) is a result of the policy pursued by the Constantinople Government, which was to divide and rule. But the Greeks of Greece showed themselves generally tolerant and even indifferent. Observe what took place at Salonica! The struggle between the Greeks and the Jews was permanent, and sometimes very violent; but it all ceased on the day on which the Greek majority found itself composed of Hellenic emigrants, and a similar appeasement will not fail to appear elsewhere in like circumstances. At all events from the Greek element, France has to fear neither religious fanaticism nor Xenophobe nationalism."

THE CRUELLIEST, THE PITILESS HELLENES.

"Then," M. Pernot queried, "how was it that at Smyrna, the Hellenic authorities had fallen foul against all French enterprises? They allowed us to repair at our cost the Smyrna-Cassaba Railway and its extensions. And forthwith, when the work was completed, they informed us that they would requisition the lines without indemnity, for the needs of the Hellenic army. Similarly, they claimed to seize our lignite mines at Soma. And I could multiply the examples indefinitely."

"Oh!" replied M. Venizelo's friend, "that, that is another thing. *There is no regime more rigid and grasping than the Greek regime. It made so pitiless a war against all private initiative and enterprise, that all the active and enterprising Greeks left a place as soon as the Hellenic authorities arrived, as they knew that they could do nothing there, and betook themselves elsewhere, where they grew in wealth and importance. The facts you invoke betray no hostility towards France. They only prove that the officials from Athens, everywhere where they might be sent, apply the traditional methods of their Government."*

What appeared to come to the surface with the greatest evidence from all the conversations M. Pernot had with the Ottoman Greeks, whether ecclesiastics or laymen, was the hostility against French missions, French religious works, that is to say, in short, against the best and most efficacious instruments which France has heretofore employed in order to establish and develop her influence in the Levant. For a long time to come, in the Levant, French influence and Catholic influence are bound to go in pairs, and one could neither favour nor oppose one of them without helping or hitting the other at the same time.

*Here again the italics are mine.

(1) The Italics are mine and not M. Pernot's, and for obvious reasons. We Indians, whether Moslems or not, could very easily comprehend the significance of the deep-laid plans for the discomfiture and humiliation of our brothers and countrymen, the Indian Moslems, of the all-powerful C3 in the British Cabinet.—K. K. A.

"OPEN INDENTING OF SALT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, In a recent issue of your paper I came across the report of your correspondent at Sambhar, dated 17th May, headed "Open indenting of Salt," copy of a telegram sent by the President and Secretary of certain salt companies of that place to the Industry Member, Simla. In this connection like to say that there is neither need of the Sambhar companies nor of local agenst for the mafussil What is obviously needed for bringing down the prices is the sufficiency of Railway transport. When transport is scarce, neither the Sambhar companies nor local agents can regulate the price. Why then employ middlemen, and add 4 annas or more per maund to the price of salt. When Government recently raised the duty by 8 annas per maund, members of both the assemblies rejected the increase but it has not occurred to any of them that a duty of 4 annas per maund is needlessly charged in the name of agents commission. Why should the consumers be made to pay the agent's commission when the same can be avoided by open indenting system also called Through Traffic System and the creation of transport facilities.

The futality of the Sambhar companies is apparent from the very text of their telegram in which the abnormal price which prevailed is attributed to certain causes, one of which being the paucity of rolling stock, but none of which the Sambhar companies can help. These causes removed, there remains no need of wasting lacs of rupees in filling the pockets of Sambhar traders at the expense of the consumer. Will the axe of the Reterenchment Committee fall on this most extravagant luxury ?

Under the Commissionership of Mr. Carry, Messrs. Dhanjishaw & Co. were appointed sole agents for retailing salt in the mufassil towns on commission paid by Government. Later on when the Finance Committee sat in 1886, the employment of an agent was retrenched as an unnecessary expenditure. Mr. Govind Ranade was one of the members of this committee who know very well that no agents were employed for the Kharaghoda salt in the Bombay presidency. So the agency system of Mr. Carry came to an end. Since then the Through Traffic System was working quite satisfactorily till rolling stock difficulties arose on the outbreak of war. Under the present system, commission is added to the price of salt and this is no reason why the consumer should not be freed from an utterly unnecessary burden. Yours etc.

WASTE HATER.

REDDIES IN CONFERENCE.

The 7th Reddi Conference of Bombay Presidency was held on the 17th and 18th instants at Hulkoti in Dharwar District under the presidentship of Mr. K. H Ramayya. of Bangalore.

The following is synopsis of the Presidential speech:—

President referred to the great use made in the West of Conferences, for the improvement of knowledge and science, for purposes of discussion, and mutual cooperation, and then traced the evils existing in their Society; the evils of lack of education, and consequent ignorance, which ought to be removed urgently; the evils of poverty due mainly to ignorance and want of ambition; the necessity for acquiring wealth by adopting new methods of agriculture, and new systems of marketing; and the evils of blind faith in effete customs which were a hindrance to social progress. He said that even riches could not counterbalance the benefits of knowledge, and the mental peace and happiness brought by culture. He spoke of improving agriculture by means of new methods, good seed and manure, of the farmer getting the profits of the tradesman, by marketing his goods himself, and of the benefits of starting Cooperative Societies, Grain Banks and Building Societies in rural parts. He added that education should be spread broadcast in the community and that parents would render a great service to the country if they spent their all on children's education instead of hoarding money for them.

He then spoke of the evils of early marriage, and to the needless splits in the community, and the advantage of communal unity. The Panchamas deserved to be raised from their present degradation and since there was mutual help between the two communities, he Reddies should not leave the Panchamas behind in their progress.

Lastly he advised them to leave off racial and communal rancour, to study modern conditions, and try to fit themselves for them by self-help and co-operation, and to endeavour to secure their moral and material progress, by enterprise, enthusiasm, patriotism, and a spirit of charity.

After the Presidential address, the "Loyalty resolution" was moved and carried..

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